THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1871.

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The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1871. NO. 27.

NEW YORK.

Review of the Gold, Stock, Money, and Grain Markets.

Facts and Speculations Respecting the Cholera.

History of the Iron Combination Formed by Tammany.

Suicide of a Young Man Implicated in the Bowlesby Abortion Case.

Statement by Governor Hoffman in Regard to Health Officer Carnochan.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—At a late hour of the day the news came from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury had given out the official notice, to be published to-morrow, that the Government of the United States called in for redemption, at par in gold, $100,000,000 of the five-twenty bonds of 1862, interest to cease at the expiration of ninety days. The list of registered bonds comprises those remaining on the books of the Treasury Department at the present time [illegible] original subscriptions. It is a singular fact, in this connection, that one of the leading savings banks of this city has had each unmolested confidence in the credit of our government that it holds to-day $2,100,000 of its original subscription to the registered bonds of 1862, of which $2,100,000 are now called in. Among the leading brokers down town, at the time the news came that the government would call in the 1862 bonds, there was a profound sensation. This is a momentous event in the history of the nation—the beginning of a new era in our financial experience and national progress.

MONEY

continues in ample supply to consumers on call at 3@5 per cent, and prime endorsed mercantile paper is still quoted at 7@7 per cent. The enlarged volume of business at the Stock Exchange bought, of itself, to harden rates.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was steady throughout the day, with the exception of Central Pacific bonds, which were the chief feature, advancing with great strength, under the pressing demand of German bankers, to 101⅛ bid at the close, and 102 for round amounts. Union Pacific securities were quoted as follows: Gold bonds, 89⅝; land grants, 85¾; Incomes, 87; stock, 34⅛ to 34¼.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was quiet at 109 for prime sterling. The uncertainty in regard to the leading rate for cash gold from day to day has a tendency to check business in the foreign exchanges.

THE GOLD MARKET

was stronger, opening at 112¾, advancing to 113, and closing at 3 p. m. at 112¾. The rates paid for borrowing were 2 and 1 per cent to flat, and for carrying 1 to 2 per cent. After the board adjourned the quotations were 112⅞ to 112¾. The bids for government gold sold at the Assistant Treasury to-day amounted to $[illegible], at prices ranging from 112.70 to 111.[illegible]. $1,000,000 were awarded at 112.70 to 112.82¾.

THE STOCK MARKET

was strong. Toledo & Wabash was the chief feature. The Vanderbilt shares, Reading, Lake Shore, Northwest and St. Paul shares, Ohio & Mississippi, Western Union and Union Pacific, were all strong. The advance in the leading stocks ranged from ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent, and the dealings were attended with considerable animation. At the close the market was quiet and steady, but not up to the best prices of the afternoon.

DRY GOODS.

The city is full of dry goods buyers, who require a large amount of goods, as their stocks on hand are light. The advanced prices in domestic and foreign goods have created a very conservative feeling among buyers. Domestic fabrics are active. Prints and foreign dress goods, millinery goods, linens and housekeeping articles are selling freely at fair prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

There was scarcely a new feature in the flour market. The common and medium grades of State and Western flour were in moderate demand from the trade, who paid steady prices, and family brands were unchanged. There were few lines of shipping extras to be had, and this fact, with higher rates of ocean freight, prevented any considerable business being done.

The wheat market was dull and heavy. The decline reported in spring wheat at Liverpool and the extreme rate current for ocean freights operated strongly against holders. The offering was small, however, and the close comparatively steady.

Corn opened dull. The export demand was small, and the local trade not sufficient to absorb the [illegible]. At the opening some sales of Western mixed were made at [illegible], but there was a quick decline to [illegible], without stimulating business. Then large sales were made at [illegible], at which the market closed.

THE CHOLERA.

Much alarm is felt here about the cholera, since its appearance at Hamburg and the account of the dreadful condition of our streets. The view generally entertained of the pestilence is that Hamburg is a German Bombay, and just ten days from us. It is nearer to us now than when it was in Hull. There is a constant traffic between New York and Hamburg. Thirteen first-class steamers, to say nothing of fleets of sailing vessels, bring us within less than a fortnight of the great German sea ports. They bear an immense traffic, and are laden with passengers. Despite the greatest exertions of the officers of this line, their passengers may bring over with them cholera by the very next steamer that sails from that port. The danger, however, from these well-regulated steamers is small compared with that from the horrible sailing immigrant vessels seldom free from disease. In addition to direct communication with Hamburg, our indirect communication by way of Bremen, Havre, Plymouth, and Southampton, to say nothing of Liverpool and London, is very great. Moreover, now that cases are announced in Altona, and that the disease has been for some time in Stettin, it should be remembered we have a line of steamers plying to the Baltic. The health officers at quarantine and in the city cannot forget the close connection between this and the infected ports of the Baltic and of the North Sea, and the facility with which cholera may be transported from Stettin or Hamburg to New York. It would not be as alarming to hear that yellow fever was raging in Havana in July as to hear that cholera is at cities from which it may travel to us with the speed of first-class ocean steamer.

THE IRON RING.

The rise and progress of Tammany's latest scheme for swindling by imposing a tax on the iron supports of the city buildings is thus gathered from different competent authorities: As the architectural iron work was raising rapidly in importance, and was one of the few building materials used largely by the city, for the control of which, as far at least as the city was concerned, no ring had been formed, and as its great use in the city generally indicated that it would afford a fine placer for industrious coal-diggers if some method of taxing it was invented, some of the Tammany men soon discovered that the lives of citizens were endangered by the frailty of the iron work used in buildings, and that every heavy casting must be tested by a competent man. Fortunately for the conspirators, "the man at the wheel" in the building department, James M. McGregor, the Superintendent, was a person who could discern the signs of the times. McGregor is a thorough politician. He served his time as a carpenter with Thomas Gardener, in this city, and then set up for himself, but soon failed; but, like William M. Tweed, he was connected with a fire company, and he soon won, through political influence, the prosperity which he could not get by his trade. A certain man, named Armstrong, boasts that he furnished the money which procured the passage of a bill, in May, 1866, which decreed the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Buildings, and modified the old laws on the subject as to pave the way for the appointment to this office of McGregor, who is well known to be a faithful servant of Tammany. The Superintendent of Public Buildings being all right, the first step toward forming an "iron ring" was the passage of the law of April 20, 1871, which called for the appointment of a testing inspector. After this was accomplished, McGregor appointed Peter H. Jackson to the office. Jackson has long been a shining light in the Democratic party, and is said to be Treasurer of one of its powerful associations. He began life in this city as a clerk in a hardware store. He was subsequently taken into the grate and stove foundry of his brother, J. L. Jackson. Already J. L. Jackson & Bro. are, for the first time, crowded with work, for builders consider that if they want to get their jobs done quickly they must order their beams where there will be no delay in inspection.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE BOWLESBY ABORTION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Residents of Paterson, N. J., were thrown into a state of great excitement this afternoon, by a rumor that a friend of Miss Alice Bowlesby, named Walter Conkling, living in that city, had committed suicide. It was soon ascertained that the rumor was well founded. The young man deliberately shot himself with a revolver in the throat and breast, and died in less than fifteen minutes. He was a son of Alderman Conkling, of Paterson, and was employed at Sale's silk factory. Various stories are in circulation as to the circumstances which led to the act, but the belief is that it was prompted by connection with the Bowlesby affair. At the Police Headquarters in this city, this afternoon, before news of the suicide had been received, it was known that orders had been given to the detectives to seek for and arrest young Conkling [illegible].

Dr. Rosenzweig is [illegible] in spirits by the developments now made, and inquiries are busily concerning the additional evidence obtained. This morning, in consequence of fresh [illegible] by the police, Rose Rosenzweig, daughter of the Doctor, was arrested and locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station House. Captain Cameron refused to state the specific charge against her, but it is reported that evidence has been gained of her complicity in the matter. Jane Johnson, an inmate and so-called servant in Dr. Rosenzweig's family, has corroborated the [illegible] that a girl answering the description of the body found in the trunk came to the doctor's house from New Jersey, on Wednesday of last week. She was told by Rose, the doctor's daughter, that the lady was taken away by her friends the next night, after which she heard nothing of her.

The girl states that on Saturday, about noon, she went out of the house with the children and remained out of the house two and a half hours, and does not know what took place in the house during that time. It was at this hour that the trunk was taken from the house by the trackman. She identifies the comforter found with the remains in the trunk as one that was used upon Dr. Rosenzweig's bed. A diaper found in the trunk she recognizes as belonging to Mrs. Rosenzweig's baby.

THE TAMMANY FRAUDS.

[illegible]

Illegal corruption in the city government. Further accounts of expenditures sent to the Board of Supervisors by the City Comptroller, [illegible] given in the Times to-day, from which it appears that the warrants issued to the New York Printing Company, for printing for the years 1869, 1870, and part of 1871, amounted to $[illegible]; the amount paid out for stationery is $[illegible]; for advertising, $[illegible]. The Times says that a recapitulation of expenditure under the head of printing, stationery, and advertising, will show an amount of nearly $[illegible], most of which went to the New York Printing Company, the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, and the Transcript Association.

SMUGGLERS ARRESTED.

H. C. Justice, charged with conspiring with Augustus H. Radcliff to smuggle diamonds from London to this city, has been surrendered by his bondsmen and sent to the County Jail.

PHYSICIAN STABBED BY AN INSANE MAN.

Dr. D. L. Parsons, in charge of the Insane Asylum at Blackwell's Island, was to-day stabbed in the neck by one of his patients, while going his rounds. The wound is considered dangerous.

THE CASE OF HEALTH OFFICER CARNOCHAN.

Governor Hoffman to-day replied to complaints of Charles H. Marshall & Co. of exorbitant charges and misfeasance in office by the Health Officer of the Port of New York, Dr. Carnochan, in relation to the case of the ship W. F. Storer, which arrived at New York in April, 1871, with many cases of the worst type of small-pox on board. Governor Hoffman presents Dr. Carnochan's explanation, that his charges for fumigation, victuals, medical treatment, etc., were only just and reasonable, and refers the whole matter to the Quarantine Commission for further examination. The Governor says he has no power whatever to suspend or remove the Health Officer, Attorney-General Champlin and Judge Amasa J. Parker both having given opinions to that effect. The Governor can only recommend to the Senate the removal, if in his judgment it be demanded; but the Senate will not be in session until January, and in the meantime the Governor invites any written complaint by any citizen of misconduct on the part of the Health Officer, and with a memorandum annexed of evidence, promising their immediate attention and complete investigation. The Governor says he cannot consider informal and anonymous accusations made against a public officer through the columns of a newspaper.

THE ORGAN-GRINDERS.

The Italians have called a meeting on Saturday next to take steps for abolishing the organ-grinding business.

FILTH.

The Health Board have received reports from the Sanitary Inspector, which shows that the markets in this city are in a remarkable unhealthy condition.

MARINE COLLISION.

The steamship Java, which left Liverpool on the 19th of August, ran into the Norwegian bark Minta, on the night of the 22d of August, and sent her down, with eleven lives. The Minta was making a trip from Portsmouth to Quebec. She had on board twelve hands, of whom but one was saved by the boats sent out by the Java. The Java was but slightly injured. When the Java struck, [illegible] saw it was a sailor fall overboard [illegible].

THE CORNELL MANDAMUS.

The order in the Cornell mandamus proceedings was settled to-day by Judge Sutherland. He made very little change in the form of the order, which is to the effect that the Court House Commissioners are directed to make a requisition upon the Comptroller for the sum of $[illegible], and that the Comptroller immediately raise that amount on stock of the city, as directed by the statute of April 18, 1871. Counsel for the Comptroller and Commissioners asked for a stay of proceedings in the meantime until the appeal which they intend to take can be decided. The Judge said he would decide on Monday next.

POLITICAL.

Hon. James F. Wilson a Candidate for the Iowa Senatorship.

Another Card from General Hawley Relative to Ben Butler.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Aug. 31.—The senatorial contest in this State has assumed a new phase by the announcement that Hon. James F. Wilson has so far consented to be a candidate as to say that he will accept the office should the Legislature elect him to it. This statement has not had formal announcement until to-day.

The Fairfield Ledger, published at Wilson's home, in its issue of to-day makes the following statement:

"Hon. James F. Wilson left for the East last Friday evening. [illegible]"

[illegible]

MATTERS IN WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 31.—The capital has assumed its usual summer appearance, nearly all the politicians who crowded our hotels yesterday having departed to their homes. The general feeling is one of satisfaction, and there will be no grumbling over the action of the convention, except on the part of a few personal friends of the defeated candidates. The ticket and platform are good, and there is general confidence of success by a round majority. General Washburn has already addressed a letter to Mr. Doolittle, inviting him to joint discussions of the issues of the day before the people.

The following resolution, which was adopted, was accidentally omitted in telegraphing last night:

[illegible]

The tariff resolution, inserted in attaching an amendment, was finally revised to read as follows:

[illegible]

The State Central Committee, as constituted, is as follows: Chairman, E. W. Keyes, Dane County. Members from Congressional Districts—First, Pryor Leland, Walworth; J. Blair, Milwaukee. Second, John B. Bennett, Rock; J. T. Monk, Jefferson. Third, O. B. Thomas, Crawford; John Cover, Grant. Fourth, J. A. Baker, Fond du Lac; L. H. Jones, Sheboygan. Fifth, G. M. Paine, Winnebago; E. F. Brown, Waupaca. Sixth, Samuel Fifield, Polk; S. Fisher, La Crosse.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—All indications point to the early abandonment, by the Germans, of the Democratic party. They have no natural affiliation with the Irish, who are the ruling power here, and they insist that the Democracy shall purge themselves of all charges of fraud and corruption if they wish to remain in harmony with the conservative and law-abiding German element. A number of German leaders have already declared themselves in opposition to Tammany, and are drawing many followers with them. The recent Irish Catholic riots have irritated the Germans with that class, and the feeling between the two grows every day more and more bitter. Nearly all the German Democratic clubs have had dissensions, and many of them favor going over to the Republicans. [illegible] to vote any longer with the Catholic Irish, and demand at least an independent organization. The almost universal sympathy of the Irish with the Tammany ring [illegible]. It is predicted by shrewd politicians that at the next Presidential election nearly two-thirds of the present entire German Democratic vote will be cast with the Republicans. The Germans almost universally demand that the Tammany accounts, both city and county, shall be made perfectly clear, if they expect German support and advocacy; that the Germans, as a body, have no sympathy with fraud of any kind or degree, and refuse to be identified with the party guilty of it, directly or indirectly.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE

held a meeting to-night, Horace Greeley in the chair. The only business transacted was the fixing a day for holding the primaries.

JUDICIAL NOMINATION IN OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 31.—The Democratic Convention of the Second Subdivision of the Sixth Judicial District was held here to-day, to nominate a candidate for District Judge. Thomas J. Kenney, of Ashland, was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 28 votes, against 23 for J. A. Beebe, of Morrow County. The result is far from satisfactory to Beebe and his friends, from the fact that, though Beebe had a majority of the popular vote of the district, and a plurality of the delegates, Jabez Dickey having been voted for at the primaries, but his name was not brought before the convention. Many Morrow County men are threatening to bolt the nomination. A motion to make Kenney's nomination unanimous was barely carried. Mr. Kenney made a few remarks, asserting his devotion to Democratic principles, and promising to meet the people in discussing them during the canvass. Resolutions were passed endorsing the platform of the State Convention, and pledging the support of the convention to the Democratic nominee.

BEN. BUTLER.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 31.—General Butler made another political speech here last night, which was, in great part, a repetition of the doctrines enunciated in his speech at Springfield. He made some allusions to his family history, severely handled the Massachusetts newspapers, referred to his candidacy for the Governorship, and renominated Grant for the Presidency.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31.—General Hawley publishes the following card:

[illegible]

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 31.—The Business Committee of the Conservative Convention reported a plan of party organization throughout the State, which was adopted. The committee, not being prepared to report a platform, was allowed to sit during the session of the convention.

The resolution inviting Governor Walker to a seat on the platform, which was refused yesterday, was taken up to-day, and, after a spirited discussion, adopted, with only three dissenting votes.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 31.—The convention adjourned to-day sine die. No platform was adopted, and no enunciation of principles made, other than [illegible]. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Smith, Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Baldwin, W. W. Walker, and others. The speeches were of the most stirring character, and were received with great enthusiasm.

OHIO REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION AT WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Ohio State Republican Association here have nominated a complete officers' ticket to preside over that organization for the coming year. The following are the names of the officers: President, Captain S. S. Blackford; Vice President, Captain G. P. Sites; Secretary, Captain W. C. Pennywitt; Treasurer, Captain L. Y. Mitchell.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION AT PRINCETON, ILL.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 31.—The Republican County Convention meets in this city next Tuesday, and Bureau County will probably send an instructed delegation to Springfield for Hon. Joseph Medill, for Congressman-at-Large.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

TOLEDO, Aug. 31.—The Democratic National Convention of the Thirty-third Ohio District to-day nominated F. D. Carrington, of Lucas County, and W. H. Wheeler, of Hancock County, for the State Senate.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 31.—Hon. Franklin Corwin states that he neither was, is, nor shall be, a candidate for Member of Congress from the Sixth District, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. B. C. Cook. Any statements to the contrary are erroneous.

The Yellow Fever.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 31.—No new cases of yellow fever. Two of the persons attacked last week died to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Nearly $400,000,000 of National Currency Outstanding.

Notice of the Redemption of $100,000,000 in Five-Twenty Bonds.

Arrival of the President—A Cabinet Meeting To-Day.

Preliminary Proclamation to the Ku-Klux to be Issued.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The books of the Treasury Department show that the national currency of all issues outstanding at this date is over $[illegible]. Of this amount it is estimated that from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 will never be presented for redemption. The notes have been worn out, destroyed by fire, or otherwise lost, and, although it will remain upon the books as an indebtedness of the government for years, payment will never be demanded. Of the first issue, or demand notes, $[illegible] are yet outstanding, and it is a very rare thing that a note of this issue is now seen. Of the first issue of fractional currency, $[illegible] are outstanding, nine-tenths of which have probably been lost or destroyed long since. Of the second issue of fractional currency, $3,[illegible], and of the third issue, $5,[illegible] are yet outstanding, a larger portion of which, it is estimated, has been destroyed. In after years Congress will probably pass an act striking this indebtedness from the books, as the notes cannot be presented for redemption, but the amount must remain as against the government till an act shall be passed. The circulation of the present issue of fractional currency is $[illegible]. The present amount of legal-tender notes is $[illegible].

THE CAPITOL.

The improvements now being made in the west wing of the Capitol will improve the appearance of the House of Representatives. The new floor being put down will allow thirty additional seats, for as many extra members under the new apportionment. Sections are done away with completely, and the desks of members will be more compactly arranged than heretofore.

THE PRESIDENT

arrived here to-day, very unexpectedly. He went to the various departments, and, in the absence of several Secretaries, made inquiries as to what progress the public business had made in his absence. A Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow, after which the President and his secretary will return to Long Branch.

[To the Associated Press.]

FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The following was issued to-day:

[illegible]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1871.

[illegible]

COMMANDANT'S FLAGS.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a consignment of battle flags captured by our naval forces [illegible] Corea. [illegible] The Secretary of the Navy is of similar material and color, with a winged serpent.

THE SAN DOMINGO REPORT.

The statement has been made that the San Domingo report is being sent out from the Executive Mansion—thus implying that a general distribution is made of the document. The truth is that the President has mailed only one copy, to a correspondent who asked for it; while Gen. Babcock, who considers that the report relieves him from former imputations upon his character, has supplied a few copies to his personal friends.

GOVERNMENT AGENTS FOR EUROPE.

[illegible] Brothers & Co., who have been appointed agents of the United States Government at London for all foreign countries, a trust until now vested in [illegible]. Thirty years ago, after the negotiation of the Ashburton treaty, the agency was taken from the Bank of England, which had held the office ever since the establishment of American Independence, and given to the house of Baring Brothers & Co., in compliment to Lord Ashburton, who was a member of that firm. The change of agency is influenced by a desire on the part of our government to recognize the services of the house of Henry Clews & Co., New York, in effecting the negotiation of the national loan in the past, and to reward its own citizens by preference over foreign competitors, when its own interests will be equally well served. The details were arranged to-day, a deposit having been made yesterday.

THE PRESIDENT.

The arrival of President Grant, this morning, was generally unexpected. There were numerous visitors, a few only of whom obtained interviews. The President called at the Post-office Department, and inquired for Postmaster General Creswell. On being informed that the gentleman was not in the city, he asked for Mr. Marshall, First Assistant, with whom he had a brief conversation on business. He next visited the Department of the Interior, where he had a conference with General Cowan, Assistant Secretary, Mr. Delano being absent. He then repaired to the Treasury Department, where he spent about twenty minutes in conversation with Mr. Douglass, the acting Secretary, Secretary Boutwell being out of the city. He soon thereafter returned to the Executive Mansion. The President and Secretary Fish are stopping at Secretary Robeson's residence.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

Senator Scott, Chairman of the Ku-Klux Committee, had an interview with the President, and submitted a communication, which was fully discussed, setting forth carefully a number of acts of unlawful violence that had been perpetrated, within the past few months, in various counties in South Carolina, and notably in Spartanburg and York, for which no one had been punished by the civil authorities, as disclosed by the investigations of the sub-committee in its recent visit to the places referred to. Also the fact that Senator Scott had then notified prominent citizens that if these acts of violence by disguised men continued, and especially if witnesses examined by the committee were subsequently outraged, he would call the President's attention to the facts and recommend that he exercise the powers conferred by the Ku-Klux act. He submitted to the President various communications, affidavits, &c., showing that since the return of the committee, and in spite of the efforts of leading citizens, who, upon the reception of this notice, had made strong efforts by speeches and otherwise, to control and check lawlessness, outrages had continued to go on unpunished, while the perpetrators are unpunished. He suggested to the President the propriety of issuing a proclamation under the Ku-Klux act, preliminary to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in York and Spartanburg Counties; and that, under the third section of the act, instructions be issued to military commanders in the adjoining counties to arrest parties without process, and hand them over to the civil authorities for prosecution. The President agreed to the suggestion, and a proclamation preliminary to the declaration of martial law may soon be expected.

LEAVENWORTH MILITARY RESERVATION.

General W. W. Dunn will leave to-night under orders of the Secretary of War, for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on business connected with the Congressional grant of right of way for railroads through that military reservation.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

An attempt has lately been made to organize a branch of the International Society, or Paris Commune, in this city, and in furtherance of this object a tract was recently issued, having the following title page: "Defence of the Paris Commune. Address of the General Council International to the Workingmen of Europe and America. Published by the Washington Section of the International, Washington, D. C., 1871." A meeting composed of whites and blacks was held last night, at which violent speeches were made—one of the speakers, a colored man, having, at the City Hall, about the meeting last June, demanded the share of the contractors and aristocrats. About fifty persons were present.

Obituary.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 31.—Dr. D. F. Stevenson, an old citizen of this city, and prominently known as the originator and founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, died yesterday at his home in Menard County, after a long illness.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 31.—Eli Smith, one of the oldest settlers of Bureau County, died at his residence, two miles north of this city, at 5 o'clock this morning, aged 67 years. Mr. Smith came to Princeton forty years ago last June, and was one of the founders of the Hampshire colony.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Charles Bonner, the best known mining superintendent in the silver region of Nevada, died of paralysis here this morning.

War Department Weather Report.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—11 p. m.—War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	State of weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N W	Gen'l	Fair
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hazy
Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The lowest pressure, which was central on Wednesday afternoon north of Lake Ontario, has moved northeastward beyond our stations. Heavy rain was reported on Wednesday in Northern New England. Partially cloudy and clearing weather prevailed to-day from Lake Michigan eastward to the Atlantic, and clear and pleasant weather from this region to the Gulf. Cloudy and threatening weather have been reported on the coast of Louisiana, and it is probable that a storm of small dimensions has prevailed on the coast of Texas, but this evening's reports from the State are not yet received. The barometer, after rising in the Northwest, has again fallen from Missouri northward, with fresh southerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and cold weather are probable to-night from New England to Georgia and the Ohio Valley. Clear and clearing weather on the lakes; local and light winds and increased temperature for Friday over the same region, and a falling barometer and southerly winds from Lake Huron to Tennessee and westward to Missouri.

ILLINOIS.

A Kidnapping Sensation—New Incorporations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 31.—Our citizens have experienced a decided sensation, to-day, in the shape of the abduction or kidnapping of a lady that was to have been made a wife this evening. The facts are briefly as follows: One of our young and wealthy citizens was engaged to a young lady resident of Springfield, and the wedding was to take place this evening. The expected groom was a Protestant, and the bride a Roman Catholic. Her friends, while consenting to the marriage, insisted that the ceremony should be performed by a Roman Catholic priest, but to this the young man and his friends had decided objections, and the lady most interested said she would abide by the decision of her lover. All the arrangements were made, the bridal trousseau prepared, a house rented and furnished, and three hundred invitations issued. The public were on the tip-toe of expectancy, but yesterday the girl most mysteriously disappeared, and the young man has been using every exertion, with the assistance of his friends, to find her whereabouts, but not a trace can be found of her. When the hour of 8 o'clock arrived this evening, hundreds of our citizens had gone to the church, to find it closed, dark, and dreary, and to be informed that there would be no wedding, the girl having disappeared. Of course this created a decided sensation, and various surmises and stories are afloat. Some say she has been kidnapped by parties in the interest of the Roman Catholic Church; others that the girl has proved false to her plighted faith, and feared to face the ordeal of marrying the young man. In either case, the disappointed groom has the sympathies of the entire public. The friends of the girl have circulated a great [illegible], and one that will not in the least degree redound to their credit, or to the credit of the Roman Catholic Church.

The following articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day: The Wickham Wave Destroying Company, of Chicago, capital stock $[illegible], and the Chicago Pressed Car Wheel Company, capital $[illegible].

County Fair at Rock Island.

ROCK ISLAND, Aug. 31.—The largest crowd ever present at any of our county fairs visited the grounds to-day. The number ranged from [illegible] to 15,000. The early trains were all crowded, while farmers' teams covered the surrounding fields by scores. The exhibition is very complete in cattle, farm products, and agricultural implements. As an exhibition of home manufactures, no county in the State can surpass it. There are four plow and cultivator establishments represented, all located in this city and Moline.

A very exciting running race was had to-day, between Rob Roy, Lee, Alice Ward, and Buffalo. It was a two-mile dash, and was won by Lee, in 3:49¼. Also, a very close trot between Sleepy John and Longon, won by the former in three straight heats. Best time, 2:[illegible].

Lost a Limb.

GALVA, Ill., Aug. 31.—Last night, as an extra eastward-bound freight train was running by this place, quite a serious accident occurred on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Thomas Cline, a resident of Prairie City, Ind., who was in charge of several car-loads of stock, endeavored to pass from one car to another, but lost his foothold and fell between them. The cars passed over one leg, cutting it entirely off below the knee. The injured man was immediately conveyed to the Albro House; surgical aid was summoned, and the leg was amputated just above the knee.

Killed by a Train.

CAIRO, Aug. 31.—Andy Miller, freight conductor of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, was run over and killed by a passenger train at Columbus, Ky., last night. He was originally from Toledo, where his remains will be taken for interment.

THE REVERE DISASTER.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest —A Funeral of a Victim.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The inquest in the Eastern Railroad disaster was continued to-day.

Asahel S. Brown, engineer of the Pullman train, was sworn and testified: To the best of my knowledge, it was 20 minutes past 8 o'clock when the signal was given to start; I started at 8 [illegible] from Boston. After I was ready to start, the conductor gave the motion to go. Last, the depot-master, [illegible] came alongside the engine in a hurry, and says to me, "Look out for the Beverly train"; I said, "All right." I then started, and the first place I stopped was at Prison Point; I started again, and then stopped at the Boston & Maine crossing. Started from there and ran to Mystic River bridge, the first place that I saw a light as a signal of danger was the first light I saw at Everett, and I met the Saugus Branch [illegible]. I whistled for the brakes. The brakes were applied, and we came nearly to a stop. Knowing I had my train under full control, I whistled off brakes, ran a little way, and saw a second light swinging [illegible]. [illegible] after I saw the red light on the post at Saugus Branch was hauled down, and the train was headed on the crossed the switches to Saugus Branch. After the switches were set for the [illegible] I had no doubt that everything was right. [illegible] I then discovered two lights looking me in the face; [illegible] I [illegible] I jumped off, and was thrown on my face and [illegible]. I went up to my engine; she was blowing off steam, so I could not see into my cab. As soon as the engine got rid of the steam I looked into the cab and called the fireman by name. I got no answer. [illegible] I asked him if he was hurt; he said "No." [illegible] I then went to the train to give all the assistance I could. [illegible]

Wm. F. Simmons was sworn, and his testimony was corroborative of the engineer's evidence. Adjourned.

It is not generally understood that there were five trains delayed at Saugus Branch Junction by the late accident occurred. The outward Saugus train was waiting for the Inward Saugus train, detaining the Beverly train. The latter was followed by another Saugus train, which delayed the Pullman train. After the Saugus trains had passed, the engineer of the Pullman train supposed the track to be clear, and hence the disaster.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The funeral of Rev. Samuel B. Mason, D.D., a victim of the railroad disaster, took place this afternoon at the Baptist church at Cambridgeport. The flags on the public buildings were at half-mast, and many places of business were closed. The remains were deposited at Mount Auburn.

THE RAILWAY INTEREST.

Completion of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad.

CAMERON, Mo., Aug. 31.—The last rail of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad was laid to-day, one mile north of Cameron. A large number of people from Leavenworth, Platteburg, Weston, and this place were in attendance. Speeches were made by Colonel John McMichael and Geo. Smith, of Clinton; Colonel D. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, and others. The last spike was driven by Major Ogden, of the firm of Ogden & Ford. This completes the link connecting Leavenworth with the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad.

Progress of New Roads.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Aug. 31.—Work on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad is rapidly progressing. The completion of this road will open to this section an important outlet.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Ground was broken, yesterday, at Columbus, Ill., twelve miles from here, on the Cairo & St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad, and a large force of men was immediately put to work. The road will be a three foot gauge, and completed in two years.

Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Road.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—An agreement has been drawn by which the [illegible] of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette [illegible] are to be removed. It provides for the sale of the road and the reorganization of the company by [illegible], which the [illegible] shall have [illegible] in proportion to their claims. Liens prior to the mortgage bonds of 1869 are not to be disturbed. The agreement has been signed by all the Directors and there is hope that it will be successful. The Trustees named are Thos. Perkins, Wm. A. Booth, Preserved Smith, Joseph Kinsey, and A. S. Winslow.

Fisk vs. the Union Pacific—The Viaduct Project.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—In the case of James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Union Pacific Railroad, demurrer on the ground of improper joining of causes of action were filed to-day, in the United States Circuit Court, by defendants.

The stock subscription book of the Viaduct Railway closed to-day. Judge Hilton decided not to give the amount of subscriptions.

Peninsular Railroad.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 31.—The Peninsular Railroad contractors finished laying the track across the bridge over the St. Joseph River, in this city, to-day, which gives direct communication with Battle Creek, Lansing, and Port Huron. Passenger trains will be put on from here in about a week. The company expect to reach Chicago by New Year's.

MICHIGAN.

A Champion Shooter—Educational.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—Young Pierce, who was sent to State Prison for shooting a man named Daly, at Kalamazoo, last fall, has just been released, and, returning to Grand Rapids, got into a row there, resisted an officer who tried to arrest him, and was shot by the latter, so that he is now in a precarious condition.

The State Association of County Superintendents of Schools is now in session at Charlotte, under the Presidency of C. A. Gower, of Allegan. The attendance is very large, and the proceedings are devoid of special interest.

Heavy Robbery—Recovery of the Booty.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The counting room of Baker & McDevitt was robbed of $[illegible] in bonds, railroad certificates, notes, deeds, revenue stamps and other valuables, this afternoon. The entire property was subsequently discovered in a vault by a boy, who informed the police, and they took charge of the property.

FOREIGN.

Devastation of the Island of St. Thomas by an Earthquake.

Vote by the French Assembly Eulogizing the Conduct of Thiers.

Statements Referring to the Conference at Gastein.

West Indies.

ST. THOMAS, Aug. 21.—Another hurricane has swept over this unfortunate island, overturning every house and laying the place in ruins. Yesterday, at about 1 a. m., a gale broke from the east, shortly afterward shifting to the southeast, from which point it blew more fiercely still until noon, when the wind veered round slowly to be north and fell upon the island in a terrible hurricane. It then shifted to the northwest and blew with great violence until 4 p. m., when there was a lull which lasted until 5 p. m. At this hour the hurricane again swept over the island from the south, but its duration was not so long as on the previous visit, nor was it as violent as great. Its force of greatest fury lasted only two hours. Closely following in the wake of the hurricane came an awful gale from the south and southeast, which raged for several hours. During the hurricane in the afternoon several shocks of earthquake rendered more dreadful the situation of the people, who were hearing overhead the crash of roofs torn by the hurricane, and obliged to feel, at the same time, under foot, the foundations of their shelters shaken by the earthquake. Hundreds of dwellings have been swept away, and not a house has been left standing undamaged in this distressed island. Some 5,000 people have been left houseless and destitute, and nearly 250 persons have been killed and mangled or disabled by houses blown down or bricks and tiles flying thickly all around during the hurricane. Already some thirty corpses have been dragged from under the ruins, which, in the shape of trees, fences, shattered houses, and heaps of bricks and tiles, strewn throughout the streets, offer a sight of perfect desolation. There are no casualties to report about the shipping here, with the exception of a British bark loaded with sugars and riding at anchor at the mouth of this harbor, which broke loose and went adrift toward the rocks in the channel, and it is said, has become a total wreck. Two French steamers, recently arrived here, drifted about and got fast aground, but the English steamers Gonica, Tyne, and Della, as well as the American steamer Florida, at anchor here, weathered the storm handsomely, the latter, however, having to cut down her masts to save her. The island of St. Kitts is said to be in ruins, as it was caught first by the hurricane which has just passed over here.

SAN DOMINGO, Aug. 9.—The revolutionists, under Jabral, have formed a Provisional Government, having its seat at Los Matas. A new and well-organized attack is to be made against the troops of Baez. The latter, on his side, is not idle. He continues making great military preparations in Azua, and the United States war steamer Nantucket, is said to have left Samana and to be at present cruising near Azua, to cooperate by sea.

France.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 31.—The subject of the dissolution of the French Assembly is settled for the present. At a caucus held by the extreme Left, presided over by Gambetta, the party was found so divided that it was determined to abandon the issue.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—It is reported the Deputies of the Left in the Assembly will resign in a body.

The conservative organs, while expressing satisfaction with the progress made yesterday in the Assembly upon the bill for the prolongation of the power of Thiers, still say that a majority of the Chamber, reconstructed under radicalism, will continue [illegible] the government and policy of Thiers. The radical journals blame the Deputies for giving any consideration to the preamble offered by M. Vitet, which affirms the constituent power of the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 31.—In the Assembly, to-day, M. Picard made a fervent appeal for harmony in the Chamber and elsewhere. He said it was the duty of all Frenchmen, in the presence of the enemy, to forget their dissensions, grasp the hand of fellowship, and take all means to prolong, rather than to weaken the power of the government.

The remainder of the preamble relative to the constituent powers of the Assembly was adopted, and subsequently Dufaure's preamble eulogizing the conduct of Thiers was carried, by a vote of [illegible] yeas against 94 nays. One hundred members abstained from voting.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Paul DeKock, the novelist and writer, is dead.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The journals to-day contain sharp criticisms upon the naval administration. [illegible] in the county of Worcester, have sent a [illegible] to the United States [illegible] to report upon [illegible].

A testimonial to John Bright is contemplated by the people of the pottery region.

[illegible] Ireland [illegible] from that country is Chairman of a committee to solicit aid for his countrymen.

Garibaldi telegraphs from Caprera that his health is better.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—A correspondent writes from London, August 13, that the attacks upon Queen Victoria, lately made in the Times, in the House of Commons, and in the House of Lords by Lord Oranmore, have resulted disastrously to her health; and, that the fact, that she has been compelled to [illegible] in the late ceremonies at Dublin. When at Perth, on the 17th, she looked bad, and was indifferent to the demonstrations of the populace.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Francis William Russell, member of Parliament for Limerick, died to-day, aged 71.

Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—A despatch from Gumbinnen, a town of East Prussia, says that in the small village of Chinachow, with a total population of 470, there have already been 70 cases of cholera, all of which terminated fatally.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The conference at Gastein has confirmed the agreement between Austria and Prussia on some important principles of policy. The details of the agreement were arranged in the nature of a treaty, but not a formal treaty. [illegible] necessary in the drawing of a formal treaty were not present. The secret of the exact terms is better kept. The statement of the policy made by the Vienna Cabinet, in December last, created a situation between Austria and Germany which called for the ratification [illegible] of their relations that could be secured by a exchange of diplomatic notes. The Gastein conference enabled the two Chancellors, by confidential conversations, to reach an understanding exactly how the interests of the two powers could be realized to their mutual advantage; and how their understanding might be utilized in dealing together against other powers. The Roumanian Railway difficulty has thus received a satisfactory solution in the interest of general peace. This is regarded as a happy augury for the application of similar joint action in future difficulties, the league maintaining peace as a means of war against any power that can be provoked to disturb the peace. Russia, knowing this understanding, makes vast preparations for war.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 24.—The press has announced the breaking out of a revolution in Oaxaca against the State Government, and that Diaz is in the field with several hundred men.

In the riot against the Protestants in Morelia seven persons were killed.

Copies of the agrarian law are scattered all over the country, inciting discontent among the ignorant.

The re-election of Juarez is more doubtful than ever. Money and official positions are freely offered Congressmen for votes. Congress will act independent of the vote of the people.

MONTEREY, Aug. 21.—A local revolution is imminent. Garanda, the successful Gubernatorial candidate at the recent election, is imprisoned by the present Governor on a charge of perjury. He is unable to obtain a trial, and has appealed to the people. He is sustained by a party of revolutionists who are recruiting.

MATAMORAS, Aug. 31.—A revolution is deemed inevitable. There is division among the Liberals. The reactionists are taking heart. The leaders are organizing for the impending struggle.

Italy.

ROME, Aug. 30.—The Pope, in receiving the homage of the Papal Guard, said: "I cannot name a day of deliverance, but the time is not remote when we shall issue together from our prison."

South America.

ASPINWALL, Aug. 22, via JAMAICA, Aug. 31.—Advices from Chili state that relations reform measures have been introduced in Congress. The sham King Araucania has fled to Buenos Ayres.

Callao intelligence reports that Peruvian independence has created a great deal of enthusiastic excitement.

Ecuador advices state that President Marino has been captured and shot by the revolutionists.

INDIANA

Failure of Bankers—Another Suit by Milligan—Odd Fellowship.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—Something of a sensation was created here, to-day, by the receipt of the intelligence that the banking firm of McEwen & Son, of Columbus, Ind., had failed for over $[illegible]. They had large deposits of county and city funds. Their failure was owing to unfortunate speculations.

L. P. Milligan, of Sons of Liberty notoriety, has commenced proceedings in the Huntington County Court on a writ of error, with a view to have the Democratic Supreme Court of Indiana review the proceedings by which the case was transferred to the United States Court.

E. H. Barry, for sixteen years Secretary of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., has resigned, and Hon. T. B. McCarthy has accepted the position temporarily.

Fire.

FORT WAYNE, Aug. 31.—The barn of Victor Griffe, about seven miles north of here, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Nothing was saved. There were nearly 1,000 bushels of grain in it. It is supposed to have been set on fire. No insurance; loss nearly $3,000.

RELIGIOUS.

New York State Universalist Convention.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 31.—This was the third and last day of the State Universalist Convention. About sixty ministers, besides lay delegates, are in attendance.

The convention adopted the report of the Committee on Education. It recommends, among other things, a female professorship for the benefit of young ladies at St. Lawrence University.

The Constitution of the General Conference was formerly ratified, and the convention adjourned.

The corner-stone of the new Syracuse University was laid to-day, with imposing ceremonies. The university is to be Methodist, and will not be sectarian, nor will any one be excluded on account of color or sex.

Central Iowa Camp Meeting.

MARSHALL, Iowa, Aug. 31.—The Iowa Camp Meeting Association of Central Iowa has held its third annual meeting, commencing on August 24, and continuing eight days. The grounds are the finest for the purpose in the State. Notwithstanding the weather was unfavorable, there were 300 tents, and the attendance on the Sabbath was estimated at about 3,000. The meetings were interesting, and it is hoped much good was accomplished.

LOUISIANA.

Spicy Correspondence Between Warmoth and Dunn—Frauds on the Treasury.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—During the absence of Governor Warmoth, Lieutenant (and Acting) Governor Dunn assumed a control, and notified the Governor of his action. A spicy correspondence ensued, which has just been published.

The Governor disapproves of the action of the Lieutenant Governor, in taking charge of the executive office, and repudiates his acts; says the Secretary of State will be instructed not to record them, and continues: "When I intend absenting myself from the State under such circumstances as to render necessary the services of the Lieutenant-Governor, I shall do myself the honor to officially inform you. Until such time I can but regard any act performed by you in the capacity of Acting Governor as an intrusion, calling for immediate revocation and rebuke. Harry Hews, whose pardon you inform me you have signed, will be immediately rearrested, and recommitted to serve out the sentence imposed upon him by the court, your interposition being regarded as officious and wholly uncalled for."

Lieutenant Governor Dunn, replying, says: "In the future, as in the past, I shall fearlessly assume and conscientiously perform the duties devolving upon me under the Constitution. The ordinary courtesies that obtain among gentlemen and State officers should have induced you always to have notified me of your intended absence from the State, but your neglect in this particular, while very damaging to you as a gentleman, is not a relief to me from the obligations imposed upon me by the constitution. In your absence, not invalidates any act performed by me as Acting Governor. Harvey Hews, in my judgment, has been legally pardoned, and if your Excellency will not consider it officious for me to express an opinion, I would respectfully suggest that you are acting outside of the constitution of the law. Whenever you deprive him of his liberty, and such an attempt on your part will justly subject you to a rebuke from the sovereign people of Louisiana. In conclusion, permit me respectfully to decline accepting your Excellency as my exemplar in either modesty, courtesy, propriety, or official duty."

The Times, commenting on the recently developed evidences of fraud regarding the Water Works says: Every day brings its quota of confirmatory evidence in proof of the charges long since brought against the leagued cohorts of corruption who have fattened themselves upon the body politic in this State. No stronger testimony is needed of the cupidity of our rulers than that furnished by the rival factions who have combined against each other under the respective leadership of Warmoth and of Dunn. The pictures drawn by the Governor of his opponents are worthy of exhibition in every rogues' gallery, and the pictures drawn by the other of the rival faction present features no less strongly marked by the characteristics of moral hideousness.

REUNIONS.

The Howe Family.

HARMONY GROVE, FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 31.—Over 1,000 members of the Howe family have gathered here to-day, including representatives from every State in the Union, and from several foreign countries.

Illinois Volunteers.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 31.—The Seventy-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers will hold a reunion here to-morrow.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Aug. 31.—The One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteers will hold its annual gathering here on September 5. General Geo. C. Rogers, of Chicago, is expected to address the assemblage.

Gathering of Natives of Vermont, at Aurora, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 31.—The Vermonters of this city and county and adjoining villages and counties met to-day in the fair grounds, and held a monster picnic. There came thirty and forty miles to attend it. The scene was enlivened by speeches, toasts, music, and out-door games.

Meeting of Old Settlers at Clayton, Ill.

CLAYTON, Ill., Aug. 31.—The old settlers' reunion of Adams and Brown Counties, Ill., commenced here to-day, for a session of two days. About 2,000 persons are in attendance, a majority being elderly people and early settlers of the counties. The programme for to-day opened with prayer by Rev. Granville Bond, of Clayton; an address of welcome, by Rev. R. K. Maley, of Clayton, and a response by Colonel Calvin A. Warren, of Quincy, which closed the exercises for the forenoon. There is a general outpouring of the old settlers, and a good time is the order of the day.

The Arctic Regions—Paul Du Chaillu in a New Field of Exploration.

Hammerfest, Norway, Latitude 70° 40' North, (July 25) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Paul B. Du Chaillu, the famous African explorer, is here, and has just returned from North Cape, north of Latitude 71, the extreme point of the European Continent, jutting into the Arctic ocean. Since he left the United States last spring he has visited Sweden (where he was kindly received by the King), Finland, Lapland, and a part of Russia, and has been up the Gulf of Bothnia. He had the gratification to find his works on Africa in this remote part of the world, both in English and translated into the Norwegian language. He is much impressed with the [illegible] of this primitive region. Du Chaillu expects to be back in the United States next November or December, when he will prepare to give the public descriptions of his travels and explorations in this new field of labor and old home of the Majl and European races.

The Deacon's Retort.

The Deacon was not very much behind, if the following story be true. In a small town on the Schuylkill River, there is a church in which the singing had run down. It had been led many years by one of the Deacons, whose voice and musical powers had been gradually failing. One evening the clergyman gave out the hymn, which was in an odd measure, rather harder than usual, and the Deacon led off. Upon its conclusion, the minister said:

"Brother B. will please repeat the hymn, as I cannot pray after such singing!"

The Deacon very composedly pitched into another tune, and the clergyman proceeded with his prayer. Having finished, he took up the book to give the second hymn, when he was interrupted by the Deacon gravely getting up and, in a voice audible to the whole congregation, saying:

"Will Mr. —— make another prayer? It would be impossible for me to sing after such a prayer as that."

M. C. EAMES is the authorized circulator of THE TRIBUNE in the city. With a well-organized corps of carriers he is able to GUARANTEE a prompt and early delivery by THE TRIBUNE, both DAILY and Sunday. Orders for subscription should be left at THE TRIBUNE Counting Room, or directed to M. C. EAMES, Room 20 Reynolds' Block.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge No. 33, A. F. and A. M. Regular Communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on E. A. Degree. A full attendance of the members requested. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

Regular Convocation of WILEY M. EGAN CHAPTER, No. 126, R. A. M., this (Friday) evening, in their Hall, corner Clinton and Twelfth-sts. C. VAN CAMPEN, Sec'y.

WINDOW SHADES—OIL CLOTHS.

TO COUNTRY BUYERS.

WINDOW SHADES, OIL CLOTHS. MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS. LARGE FALL STOCK JUST IN, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. BELLAMY & SON, 68 LAKE-ST.

TO RENT.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO RENT.

The basement and first floor offices in the HARTFORD BUILDING, 49 La Salle-st., are now offered for rent; warmed by steam; superior vaults; rent low. Suitable for banking or first-class commission offices. Apply to G. F. BISSELL, Gen'l Ag't.

HOP SACKING.

HOP SACKING! FOR SALE BY HART, ASTEN & CO., 183 SOUTH WATER-ST.

DENTIFRICE.

DR. PRICE'S Tooth Lozenges.

The manufacturers, Joseph S. Todd & Co., are prepared to furnish certificates from prominent Dentists and Physicians of the utility and reliability of their Tooth Lozenges.

TO RENT.

OFFICES TO RENT. Two Offices in Shepherd's Building. Inquire at Room 12.

FOR SALE.

MACKEREL. 10,000 Kegs or Kits of Extra Large and Fine, at $[illegible] to $[illegible] per keg or kit. [illegible] Merchant, 161 South Water-st., S. W. cor. Clark.

SHADE TREES.

Park and Street Improvement. Silver Maple, beautiful, fast growers, [illegible]. Address F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

TOILETINE.

LADIES! If you would procure the rarest beauty, the most exquisite complexion, use TOILETINE [illegible]

GROCERIES.

1871. GROCERIES 1871. $3,000,000. DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 & 36 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO, Are selling at the rate of Three Million Dollars per annum WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF TRAVELLING SALESMEN! And INCREASING every month. REASON: We sell Goods at less rates than any other House! Our Fall Stock Is Now Arriving, AND IS IMMENSE. Merchants visiting our city will SAVE MONEY by calling on us before purchasing. Orders by telegraph or mail will receive prompt attention, and at as low rates as if here in person. TEAS. We can and will sell FIVE PER CENT LESS than any other House, as our importations are much larger, receiving large invoices by every steamer.

HATS.

Amidon Hats, FOR GENTLEMEN. BISHOP & BARNES, FASHIONABLE HATTERS, 115 LAKE-ST.

DUNLAP. The Dress Silk Hat (Fall Pattern) of this celebrated Fifth-av. Hatter we introduce Saturday, Sept. 2. BREWSTER, Hatter, AND IMPORTER OF ENGLISH HATS, SHERMAN HOUSE.

SWINE EXPOSITION.

NATIONAL Swine Exposition! TO BE HELD AT CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 19, 20, & 21, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF The Illinois Swine Breeders' Association. Competition Open to all the World. 120 Class Premiums, from $15 to $100 Each. Also Twelve Grand Sweepstakes Prizes, ranging from $100 to $1,000. Send for Premium Lists, with Rules and Regulations. CHARLES SNOAD, Secretary, Joliet, Ill.

NORMAL SCHOOL TIME TABLE.

COOK COUNTY Normal School Trains.

An Accommodation Train leaves the Rock Island Depot at 8.45 A.M., running to the School Grounds, and returns at close of School, 3.30 P.M. The Dummy Train leaves the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Depot at 8.00 A.M., for the School, and returns at 4.00 P.M. These trains stop at all necessary intermediate points. School opens Monday, September 4. For particulars send for Catalogue and Circular. D. S. WENTWORTH, Englewood, Ill.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

D. J. LINDSAY, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAS OPENED WITH A CHOICE STOCK OF FALL GOODS 73 DEARBORN-ST.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CAUTION! A man calling himself Bauer has for some time imposed upon our patrons and the public, representing that he is a Piano Tuner and Repairer for our house. We have had a number of complaints from parties where this "would-be our tuner" has ruined instruments, still charging them heavy prices; and we would, therefore, caution the public not to employ this individual. Our tuners do not solicit work, but only call when orders are left at our store. J. BAUER, 69 Washington-st.

J. H. SWART, Having bought out Alten Parkhurst in the Grocery business at [illegible], would respectfully invite all former patrons of the store, and the public generally, to call and examine the new stock, which will be complete within one week.

FLOUR.

OLD WHEAT FLOUR. To Bakers and Shippers. We have a stock of fresh ground Flour from prime OLD SPRING WHEAT. For sale low. NORTON & CO., Oriental Mills, Madison-st. Bridge.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

$1,000 TO ANYBODY! Who will, by any test whatever, detect a trace of adulteration in SEELY'S VANILLA & LEMON EXTRACTS! They are absolutely pure. A single trial proves their superiority. [illegible] W. F. FULLER, 66 Union Park-place.

HOTELS.

ST. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL, Elizabeth, near cor. Washington-st. This new and elegantly furnished hotel, with all the modern improvements, offers superior accommodations for families and single gentlemen. JAMES L. BURNS, Proprietor.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1871. FALL TRADE. 1871. WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Wholesale Dealers IN BOOTS & SHOES, 69 & 71 Wabash-av., CHICAGO, MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST CUSTOM BOOTS IN THE WORLD. They are made from best Chicago Upper! They are made from over-weight Sole Leather! They have solid Sole Leather Counters! They are Hand-Pegged! They are Hand-Sided! They are every pair WARRANTED! They are sold of any sizes required. They are sold AT LOW PRICES! ALSO, PATENT SADDLE-SEAM BOOTS, The best seam in existence, for it is IMPOSSIBLE for it to rip! ALSO, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF PATENT WATER-PROOF SHOES, For Women and Misses. These goods have been thoroughly tested, and are as represented, thus enabling LADIES to wear a cloth shoe throughout the entire Fall and Winter without overshoes, which has before been impossible except at the daily risk of wet feet, and consequent illness. ALSO, an immense stock of CUSTOM-MADE and EASTERN goods, of all varieties required for the Fall Trade, which we are at all times happy to show to our friends and patrons of the last eight years, and to merchants generally. Boot and Shoe Pacs, and other Lumbermen's Goods, A SPECIALTY.

E. S. PRATT & CO., COMMISSION BOOTS AND SHOES, Second Floor, 44 Wabash-av. Great Bargains always to be obtained.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Commercial Loan Company SAVINGS BANK 60 NORTH CLARK STREET, CORNER OF MICHIGAN. Banking Office open daily, (except Sundays and Holidays) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Capital, - - $100,000. Incorporated by the State of Illinois, Feb. 16, 1869. CHARTER PERPETUAL. [illegible] INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX will be paid on all deposits of One Dollar and upwards, which shall have been deposited One or More Full Months. Money deposited before the Tenth day of each month will draw interest from the First day of same month. Depositors may draw their money at any time during business hours.

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FOR SALE. INDIANA-AV. RESIDENCE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. 100 FEET FRONT. Small cash payment, balance on long time. J. D. WALLACE, Room 5, 118 LaSalle-st.

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FINANCIAL.

DRY GOODS BANK. CAPITAL $1,000,000. 336 Broadway, - New York. DIRECTORS. [illegible] WM. P. BRINTNALL, President. CHAS. L. BOGERT, Cashier.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS. The Largest Assortment in the West. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 87 Clark-st., Chicago, Offer to the trade a very large and varied assortment of the above goods at EASTERN PRICES. Views sent on selection to dealers. Also a fine line of Albums, Card and Cabinet Photographs, both plain and colored. The only house making a specialty of these goods in the city. Send for catalogue and price list.

SCALES.

VICTOR SCALES. ADDRESS VICTOR SCALE CO. MOLINE, ILL. Chicago House, 158 State-st.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO. 127 & 129 State St., CHICAGO.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, (Established 1866—burned and rebuilt in 1869), MANUFACTURERS OF Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, and Ground Oil Cake for Feeding. [illegible] OFFICE CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Bar Lead. [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

BUSINESS CARD.

J. L. HATHAWAY, Agent for Walker, Cowen & Co., Miners and Shippers of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. The best qualities of Hard and Soft Coal and Blossburg constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market rates. [illegible] Office and Yard, corner Market and Randolph-sts.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY, 96 Dearborn-st.

SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.

WE ARE SELLING OFF OUR STOCK OF SILVER-PLATED WARE AND COIN SILVER CASE GOODS AT HALF PRICE, As we propose to go out of the Silver Ware trade at once. WEST & CO. 140 LAKE-ST.

FRUIT JARS.

PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS. Warranted Reliable. Easy to Open or Close. VERY LARGE EXTRA DISCOUNT For the Balance of this Season. [illegible] PROTECTOR JARS [illegible] HOUSEKEEPERS BUY, AND TRY [illegible] DEALERS PROTECTED AGAINST STOCK CARRIED OVER. [illegible] Cohansey Glass Manf'g. Co., M'f'rs of Window Glass, Bottles & Vials, 49 North Third-st., Philadelphia.

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THE NEW DISINFECTANT, BROMO CHLORALUM! Non-poisonous, Odorless. Powerful Deodorizer and Disinfectant; Entirely Harmless and Safe; Arrests and Prevents Putrefaction and Contagion. [illegible] TILDEN & CO., 176 William-st., N.Y.

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THE NATIONAL COFFEE POT! 30,000 Families in the United States use them. 145,000 Persons praise the "National" every day! It always makes most Excellent and Delicious Coffee. It is very Economical. Manufactured exclusively by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., WEST MERIDEN, CONN. [illegible] NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO., CHICAGO.

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PRUSSING'S CIDER VINEGAR. Celebrated for its Purity, Strength, and Palatableness. [illegible] CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, [illegible] Also, a superb article of WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

LAKE SUPERIOR. For Silver Islet, Ft. William, and North Shore Points. The swift, first-class steamer CHICORA, [illegible] T. B. SPEAR & CO., Agents.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1871. [illegible] W. A. WEED, HORACE A. HURLBUT, BARTON EDSALL.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION. CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1871. The firm of WILMANNS & FASBINDER [illegible] HENRY B. THIELCKE.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between [illegible] BARNETT & NICHOLS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] G. W. BARNETT & CO. Chicago, Aug. 30, 1871.

AUCTION SALE.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE. [illegible] STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

DECATUR & STATE LINE RAILWAY. Notice to Contractors. [illegible] Chicago, Aug. 28, 1871.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO. [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, ON THE HIGHLANDS, AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., [illegible] MISS MARY E. JOHNSON, Brooks Seminary, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Milwaukee FEMALE COLLEGE. The first term of the next year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1871. [illegible]

Dearborn Seminary, 915 Wabash-av., cor. Twenty-second-st. [illegible] R. GROVES.

Dyhrenfurth College. The COLLEGIATE AND HIGH SCHOOLS for boys, the YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, and the BUSINESS COLLEGE have been newly and elegantly furnished, and will be re-opened Monday, September 4. For Scholarships and Circulars apply at 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

West Chicago Ladies' Seminary 15 and 17 South Sheldon-st., [illegible] CHARLOTTE A. GROSS, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT AND THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF RACINE COLLEGE WILL OPEN SEPT. 13. For admission apply to REV. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis. Catalogues can be had at the N. W. National Bank.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J. [illegible]

KENWOOD SEMINARY, HYDE PARK, ILL. [illegible]

THE WEST SIDE ACADEMY, 14 North Sheldon-st. A SELECT SCHOOL [illegible]

MISS MAUDE MOTT'S French and English School [illegible]

PROFESSOR BELEKE'S School for Boys & Girls. [illegible]

CHICAGO ACADEMY, 11 Eighteenth-st., [illegible] H. BABCOCK, Principal.

MISSES E. & B. GRANT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies, [illegible]

St. Francis Xavier's Academy, 135 WABASH-AV., [illegible]

MISS LATIMER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 321 Chicago-av., will reopen September 11.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, 413 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

MRS. JOHN V. BLEECKER [illegible]

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. [illegible]

WAREHOUSING.

IMPORTANT TO GRAIN SHIPPERS. UNITED STATES Warehouse Company OF NEW YORK. CASH CAPITAL . . . . . . $550,000 Chartered 1858. [illegible] WHEAT ...1 ct per bushel per month CORN ......1 ct per bushel per month OATS ...½ ct per bushel per month [illegible] CASH ADVANCES [illegible] IRA KETCHAM, Secretary. [illegible] JONES & CO., MILWAUKEE.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, [illegible] QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW. [illegible]

Inman Line MAIL STEAMERS, Carrying the British and United States Mails, [illegible]

MEDICAL.

Look to Your Children! The Good Soothing Remedy. [illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. MARRIAGE GUIDE. [illegible]

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The Chicago Tribune.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1871.

THE WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Wisconsin, in their convention on Wednesday, did an unusual thing in adopting a set of resolutions not reported by the regularly-appointed committee, but offered to the convention by a "high private" after the report of the committee had been presented. And, what is still more unusual, they got by the means a most judicious platform; one to be earnestly commended to the favor of all liberal-minded Republicans. In the first place, the Republican party of Wisconsin justifies the Republican party of the nation by an able sketch of the good works which that party has achieved—its works in the past being the only true test of a party's trustworthiness, and the only safe pledge for the future. The second resolution avows devotion to the constitution of the nation and to the late amendments, and calls upon Congress to exercise, "wherever necessary," the powers acquired by those amendments for the protection of the life, property, etc., of citizens. The third rejoices in the recuperation of the South, and expresses a favorable interest in the future peace and prosperity of that unfortunate section. It expresses, or rather implies, a little too much complacency with the present disenfranchisement of the tax-paying element of the Southern population and the high-handed operations of the tax-eaters, but it expresses also a hope "that the time may speedily come" when that fruitful source of dissatisfaction and disturbance will be removed. The fourth recommends a slow but steady reduction of the national debt, and a policy which shall improve the national credit. The fifth is upon the tariff, and reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That in our judgment the most efficient and satisfactory means of raising the larger portion of the revenue to meet the obligations of the government is from duties on imports; that such duties should be so low as to make sure of the amount required, and to fairly distribute the burden of taxation upon all sections of the country and all classes of people. A tariff for revenue is evidently indispensable, but it should be so adjusted as to be least prejudicial to all interests and to every class and section, and so as never to burden one interest that another may thrive."

This is almost the first of the resolutions of either party on this subject, this year, which has not attempted to ride two horses at once. There is no double meaning or confusing circumlocution about this; no declaration that, "believing this earth to be round, we therefore insist that it is square;" or, "realizing, as we do, that the soul is immortal, we therefore favor the use of cundurango," or other similar nonsense. It commits the Republicans of Wisconsin plainly to the theory which they have long believed, but which their self-constituted leaders have lacked the nerve or the penetration to avow, viz., that a tariff should be levied for revenue only. The Wisconsin Republicans of the present age don't believe in the exploded "protection" theory, and have not scrupled to say so. They believe the burden of supporting the government should be "fairly distributed," and that it is wrong "to burden one interest that another may thrive."

The sixth resolution is of local importance. It favors certain grants of land from Congress in behalf of Wisconsin enterprises, one of which we have recently shown to be impracticable, and unworthy of further expenditures on the part of the General Government. But we spoke for the people at large, and these resolutions speak for an interested party. The resolution is understood, doubtless, as a [illegible], for the purpose of effecting a similar piece in the Democratic platform, adopted a week ago.

The seventh resolution enunciates a wholesome proposition concerning grants to railroads, hinting that the lands should not be thrown away to speculators, nor given under conditions which hinder actual settlement upon homesteads. It also recommends the principle of somebody's proposed Homestead bill, which allows soldiers and sailors to deduct the term of their service from the time required for the acquisition of government lands. This does not seem to us to be of any benefit to the veteran who actually wishes to acquire a homestead, but rather an injury, since, by enabling him to complete his title two or three years sooner, it withdraws just so much sooner the exemption from taxes and from execution enjoyed by statute during the five years following the entry of the lands. This can hardly be an advantage to the soldier, provided he wishes, as the advocates of the measure would have it understood, to acquire a homestead for actual occupancy. If he does not, then the proposed concession is nothing more nor less than an extra bounty in addition to all the extra bounties which have been already granted, and a new field for the operations of land speculators.

The eighth resolution endorses the existing Republican administration in Wisconsin, and the ninth that of President Grant; enumerating, in the latter case, some of the merits of the present administration. The tenth declares "that we know no duty more urgent than to mature and enforce new safeguards of the purity of elections, and to effect a thorough reform in the civil service." This last proposition is unequivocal, and should strengthen all official representatives of Wisconsin Republicanism who are now weak-kneed upon the subject of reform. In short, the platform of the Wisconsin Republicans is, in more respects than usual, a platform of to-day; and not an antiquated affair, founded upon tradition and falsehood.

The convention was evidently not in a mood for nominating Presidents, as some State conventions have lately seemed to be. It will also be noticed that the platform contains no endorsement of the Ku-Klux bill, or of any of the schemes of Ben Butler and the carpet-baggers for keeping the South under martial law *ad infinitum*. These omissions, as well as the positive merits which we have enumerated, show that the Wisconsin Republicans were truly represented in this convention by men who were characterized no less by boldness of expression than by liberality of sentiment and breadth of views. None but such a body could have gone to work and rejected a "cut and dried" platform to adopt a spontaneous one purely on its merits. There is evidently plenty of vigorous life in the Republican army of our neighboring State.

The Chicago *Times* submits a problem—the case of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, wherein the Treasurer and Trustee, a Republican, was so loose and irregular in his management that many thousands of dollars were wasted, as much more unaccounted for, leaving large deficits and generally a most disgraceful condition of things. Its problem is, that if this Treasurer and Trustee was a Democrat he would have been styled a Tammany thief, but, being a Republican, the Republican party, press, or officials have nothing to say concerning it. The fact of the case is, that upon the first intimation of anything being wrong in the accounts and management of the institution, the Legislature appointed a committee who investigated the whole affair, promptly exposed all the irregularities and misconduct, and recommended the immediate removal of every person who, even by implication, was involved in the disgraceful transactions. The Treasurer and Trustee, more especially responsible, avoided removal by resigning. There has been no attempt to hide or screen the guilty; on the contrary, all that is known concerning the affair was made public by the Republican committee of a Republican Legislature, and the removals and reforms were executed by the Republican Governor. Whatever legal proceedings may be necessary in the case will be instituted at the proper time before the proper courts, and the fact that the Trustee and Treasurer was a Republican will not prevent the prosecution of the case to conviction and judgment. The Republicans have solved the problem, and that is, that dishonesty or incompetency shall not be tolerated in public office so long as there is power to expose them, and the legal means of ejecting them from the trust they abuse.

TURNING THE "CORNER."

Our commercial columns of this morning contain an account of the unexpected turn that occurred in the wind-up of the wheat corner yesterday, which will be of considerable interest to commercial men. The short interest had made herculean preparations for meeting the emergency of the day; among other things, sending to Milwaukee for large quantities of wheat, and one of the vessels was so heavily laden that she grounded at the entrance to our harbor, and was got off with great difficulty. But it seems that the relief came a day too late. The combination changed their tactics early in the morning, and fought those who had sold short with their own weapons. The ring broke down the market from $1.30 to $1.10½, just at the time when many were expecting to see the price advance to $1.50. The ring has sold out, and made money by the transaction.

Just how much profit has accrued to them is impossible to say. It appears that they subscribed $970,000 one month ago, as a pool, and have cleared about $216,000 on the transactions which matured yesterday; this being probably exclusive of a smaller profit made on the corner which came to a climax on the 15th ult. This is not far from 22 per cent per month on the capital invested. The loss to the short interest must be very much greater, while that to the grain-producing community may be as much as ten times the amount realized by the ring. It will be well if the blow given to the grain trade of this city is recovered from by the close of navigation.

That these ever-recurring corners on grain are veritable nuisances there can be no doubt; but it is probably impossible to suppress them without adopting the very unfair principle of protection to one class of gamblers against another. The bull is as much entitled to protection against the bear as the bear is entitled to be protected against the bull. The only way for parties to avoid being bitten in these contests is to steer as wide of them as possible. The only pity in such cases is that the two sets of gamblers cannot break each other, entirely and beyond remedy, without inflicting a much greater damage on a large class of the community that is entirely innocent of any voluntary connection with the cut-throat game.

THE PHILADELPHIA IDEA OF COMMERCE.

It is proposed to establish a line of iron steamers in Philadelphia to ply between that city and Europe. The steamers are to be built of Pennsylvania iron, and the trade they are to carry on is to be as a light unto the benighted nations of the world. These steamers are to illustrate the wisdom and beauty of commerce carried on according to the theory of Protection. They are intended to preserve the balance of trade, or, more properly speaking, to have the balance always inclined to one side. The vessels are to be run in the interest of the "Home Market." They are to carry to Europe all the wheat, flour, breadstuffs, and provisions we have to export, and to bring back nothing that will compete with any article produced in Pennsylvania: they are to bring no pig nor bar iron, no railway iron or steel, no carpets, no quinine, no soaps, no soda ash, no wool except carpet wools, nothing made of nickel, nor any Britannia ware, no pewter, and no glass or crockery. In exchange for breadstuffs and provisions they are to bring back *gold*—no hats, nor cloths, but gold; gold, and nothing else. But the high-tariff men are prepared for the question—[illegible] it cannot be eaten nor drunk, nor can it be worn or used in any way, except, perhaps, to make a few spoons, goblets, or plates for bloated capitalists. It can be expended in Philadelphia for coal and nickel, for carpets, for clothing, for men and women's wear, for glassware, quinine, and everything else which could be bought with it abroad.

These Philadelphia steamers, being built of iron costing 50 per cent more than the iron used in a foreign-built vessel, the cost of the ship is that much greater. The steamers taking cargoes only one way, and bringing back gold for ballast, the rate of freights must, of course, be proportionately higher. As the prices of breadstuffs are fixed in Liverpool and not in the United States, each addition to the cost of ocean freights is to be deducted from the value of the exports here. To ship by the Philadelphia steamer with freights at $1 per hundred, when they can be shipped from New York at 50 cents per hundred, is to take 50 cents per hundred from the value of the article to be shipped, and, of course, deduct the same amount from the gold received in Liverpool. This is not the view of the case taken in Philadelphia: they insist that if flour is selling in Philadelphia at $5 per barrel, and is selling at $6 per barrel in Liverpool, and it costs $1 to get it there, that the British paupers have to pay the freight; and that, if the freight be put at $2 a barrel, leaving to the home producer only $4, still the British chaps have to pay the $2. They argue that to double and treble the cost of transportation to Europe is merely levying additional burdens on the consumers of our breadstuffs; and this argument they hold in spite of the fact that the price of breadstuffs in Liverpool remains just the same, whether it cost 50 cents or $3 a barrel to transport the flour to that place. The high-tariff men religiously believe and piously repeat the declaration that the man who pays $500 for freight on an American vessel makes money, while he who pays but $250 for a like service on a foreign vessel throws $250 into the sea.

The producers of breadstuffs having shipped their stuff by the Philadelphia line, and having received therefor 10 per cent less gold, are expected to leave this gold in Philadelphia, and take in exchange for it Philadelphia made goods. The national debt must be paid, you know, and this can only be done by encouraging domestic industry and upholding the home market. It is true that the producer of breadstuffs will receive about 600 pounds of iron, and 50 yards of woollen cloth, and half a pound of quinine, and 60 yards of carpet in Philadelphia, for the same quantity of wheat which would have purchased and delivered to him 1,000 pounds of iron, 100 yards of woollen cloth, a pound of quinine, and 100 yards of carpet under the old system of commercial exchanges, but then, you know, there was a great slaveholders' rebellion, and the public debt must be paid, and the national credit maintained!

The Philadelphia system of commerce is the logical complement of a protective tariff. They both belong to the same general system. That commerce consists of exportation only; and that there is to be no sale of commodities except for gold. Wheat for gold, corn for gold, oats for gold, pork and beef for gold; but no man is to be allowed to bring back ten tons of iron when he can get five tons in Philadelphia for the same amount of wheat. At present a man may purchase his glassware and quinine in Europe, but he has to pay something to the government in the way of duties; but under the new system of non-importation he will pay nothing to the government, and the iron and quinine manufacturers will get it all and be happy. If the people are to be taxed 60 per cent on all they purchase, of which tax the government receives one-third, and the manufacturers two-thirds, and this is justifiable on the ground that the home market must be sustained and American industry protected, logic demands that the government should not be supported at the expense of the home market at all, and the whole tax should be left to encourage American industry. On the principle that the greater the tax,—that is, the larger the portion of each man's earnings that is confiscated,—the richer he must grow and the happier he ought to be, all opportunity to buy in any other market ought to be taken away, and each man be compelled to eat, drink, wear, and use less, giving the rest of his earnings to the home market and to sustain the "American system."

Perhaps, however, the people will not take kindly to this non-importation policy. Shippers of breadstuffs will send their freights by those lines which charge the lowest rates; and, so long as a man can get from Liverpool or Bremen more yards and more pounds of the goods he wants for less money than he can in Philadelphia, the exchange of products will continue, and men will adhere to that great law of commerce which nature has established, and which cannot be repealed by any statute man may make. In the meantime the high-tariff men propose to make Philadelphia the seat of a purely American commerce—all exports and no imports—the same delusion that Europe wrangled and fought over a century ago.

We in the West have been so eagerly watching the course of the Star of Empire toward the Pacific that we have scarcely noticed a work of the first magnitude which has been silently progressing in the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, and is now approaching its completion. We refer to the European & North American Railway, which is to connect the cities of Bangor and St. John, and which will be opened for travel on the 18th of October next. When completed, there will be rail communication between Halifax and Portland, except sixty miles of steam navigation across the Bay of Fundy; or, if a small gap between Shediac and Picton is closed, this water line may be avoided entirely, and the passenger from any section in the United States may travel by rail to the chief city in Nova Scotia, and there find himself within six days' sail of England. And it will not be many years ere the railway system of the far East will be extended to St. John's, Newfoundland, with a ferriage of only sixty miles from Cape Breton to Cape Ray. From St. John's to Ireland the distance is only sixteen hundred miles, and the time only four and one-half days. Upon the opening of this route it cannot be doubted that all the first-class passenger traffic, the fast freight, and the mails between America and Europe, will seek that route. A trip can then be made from Chicago to Queenstown in eight days, or one day less than it can now be made from New York.

The Springfield *Register* thinks that the money expended by Chicago upon the Illinois and Michigan Canal has not been, in fact, expended by Chicago, but that it will all have to be paid back by the people of the State from the revenues of the canal. The lien of Chicago is for $2,500,000, though the expenditure will reach another million. Are there any enterprising capitalists at Springfield or elsewhere who, in addition to building the State House, will assume the canal debt of this city, and interest, and take an assignment of the lien on the revenues of the canal? Don't all speak at once!

The New York *Tribune* acknowledges that it made a mistake in imputing to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE "a sublime contempt for truth," in a certain misquotation from Mr. Greeley's letter to Theodore Tilton anent Mrs. Woodhull's standard of virtue. We therefore take back our rejoinder to H. G., and express the hope that he will hereafter keep out of that muss altogether, and leave Tilton and Woodhull to their own devices. No honor, but much dirt, is to be achieved by any cleanly person who descends to such a scrimmage.

The track of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway was completed to Leavenworth, Kansas, yesterday, and [illegible] will be formally opened for through business some time during the present month, on which occasion an excursion train will be run from this city to Leavenworth.

Strange as it may appear, Delegate Bargnon's remark to Delegate Testelin in the French Assembly—"You licked the Emperor's boots!"—does not seem to have soothed the members into that serene and peaceful frame of mind which should characterize a deliberative body; for we read that "a violent scene followed, which ended by the President putting on his hat." So the progression from the Emperor's boots to the President's hat seems to have been rather a violent one—perhaps because it reverses the natural transition, "from head to foot," which the French in their phrase, "*cap-a-pied*," make proverbial. But the President must have removed his chapeau again, for shortly afterwards Gambetta made a speech which required so much vociferation as to exhaust his physical energies, and send him faint and flaccid to his corner before he got through. This speech was accompanied by a "deafening uproar," and enlivened by "numerous personal collisions" all over the Assembly chamber. This must have made the afternoon quite lively; and the crowded galleries must have been amused beyond measure to see the Rights and Lefts giving it to each other right and left in such a vigorous manner. It must have been a terrible row to have silenced Gambetta, the most rampant orator in the Emp—that is, the Rep—well, whatever France is to-day. If, however, by fisticuffs and other like discussions in the Assembly, bombardments and massacres outside can be prevented, the eyes and nose of individual members will not have been bruised in vain.

If, as the song says, "we are ruined by Chinese cheap labor," it is not the consumers of manufactured goods who are to be ruined. According to a magazine account of the results of the Chinese labor experiments at North Adams, Mass., and Belleville, N. J., a very marked saving has been obtained by importing John Chinaman and giving him a job. At North Adams, where seventy-five Celestials have been employed at shoemaking, it is found that the saving is $7 per case of boots, and that when the heathens had been at the bench only three months they were turning off work at a rate which brought the cost of manufacture down $2 per case lower than when American Crispins were employed. In New Jersey 150 Chinese are at work in a laundry with such efficiency that they save the proprietor about $10 a week each.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Chicago *Times* are quarrelling as to which represents the Democracy the better. The former journal denies stoutly that the latter "represents either the Democracy of Illinois or any other State."

Now, there's no use in these two journals tearing each other's clothes and pulling each other's hair over this matter. It isn't as if the Democracy had only one set of principles to be represented. There are enough for all. The *Times* can take one set, the *Enquirer* another, and still there will be a "departure" or two for the minor journals to appropriate.

THE NORTHWEST.

IOWA.

Benjamin Brown, who lives in Anamosa, was 100 years old last November. He settled in Anamosa in 1840.

—Mrs. Wall, who was shot through the breast by her divorced husband, O. J. Cowday, at Red Oak, about two weeks ago, is recovering. The ball passed through her liver. Cowday made more certain work with himself than with her, for he was buried the day he committed the deed.

—The Clear Lake *Observer* says: "Old 'Laura,' a bay mare owned by Joseph Wood, died last Sunday, aged 31 years. She has been a faithful servant for Mr. Wood over twenty years, and assisted in moving his family and worldly goods from Indiana to Wisconsin nineteen years ago, and from Wisconsin to this place seventeen years ago. She was always fat and healthy, and done a full day's work until the last two weeks."

WISCONSIN.

The Hodgeville *Chronicle* has an account of the death of Mrs. John Wingad, of Arena, who, while drinking a cup of milk, was stung on the end of her tongue by a hornet. Her tongue swelled up, choking her to death in an hour.

—The Darlington *Republican* says: "Mr. Hill, of this village, caught an eel weighing four and a half pounds, in the mill-dam, on Wednesday. As this is the first eel we have seen west of the great lakes, we consider it an item worthy of note."

INDIANA.

Within the past thirty days there have been four suicides in Terre Haute.

—Iron boulders, weighing from sixty to one hundred pounds, are found in abundance in the immediate vicinity of the French Lick Springs, and the ore is said to be eighty-five per cent in richness.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Free Press* of August 30 says: "A few days ago, a family of well-to-do farmers, living in one of the interior townships of Wayne County, became involved in some difficulty of a domestic nature, and one of the brothers threatened to do some damage to the other. The latter, with very kindly and fraternal feeling guiding his motives, but at the same time sincerely afraid that the dangerous threat might be executed, applied to a public official in this city for protection. The two brothers came into town together, conversing pleasantly and in the most friendly manner possible, the one determined upon prosecution and the other to plead guilty. After 'putting up' their team, they went into a restaurant, drank together, each proposing the other's health, after which they visited a Justice of the Peace. That official listened to the complaint, issued a warrant for threats, the accused plead guilty, and the accuser became his surety in the sum of $500 for his good behavior one year."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A hedgehog weighing 30 pounds was recently killed in Lowell, Vt.

—*Punch* has information that the British War Secretary has placed himself in communication with Mr. Darwin, with a view to replace purchase in the army by a system of natural selection.

—Twenty-one years ago a jeweller at Cape Ann, Mass., engraved his name upon an old-fashioned copper cent. It was returned back to him a few days since in the regular course of business.

—The Common Council of Oswego, New York, recently obliged the agent of Mr. J. H. Stoddart to furnish eighty tickets for its personal use before he could get a license to give an entertainment in Oswego.

—By a brilliant arrangement at a Down-east watering-place, whither all the guests are conveyed by steamer, the boat-whistle gives information of the number to arrive, blowing a long whistle for every ten, and a short one for five persons. Dinner is prepared accordingly.

—Champagne, though the fact may not be generally known, happens to be a capital antidote against marine nausea. Says the late Sir J. Y. Simpson, when discussing a variety of remedies that have been proposed for sea-sickness, "I myself, when crossing the Bay of Biscay, before now, have partaken of devilled lobster and dry champagne, and found them real blessings."

—An invitation has been forwarded by telegraph to the Prince of Wales to attend the Convocation of Knights Templar, at Baltimore, on the 19th inst., he having recently been made a Sir Knight. The Grand Prior and officers of the Dominion of Canada have notified the Committee of Arrangements of their intention to be present on the occasion.

—A little boy in Yorkville, Canada, came to his death a few days ago under most singular circumstances. He was one of a party of children who were playing together, and kissed one of the little girls. This so enraged another little girl that, in a fit of what may be called jealousy, she struck him with a stick, inflicting an injury from which he died in a few hours.

—Toronto has a Tammany Ring, judging from the following in the Toronto *Telegraph*: "Will it be believed that the cash in the Chamberlain's Office has not been balanced for years? that the official in charge of the cash can do what he pleases with the moneys intrusted to him? that the cash balances have been forged? and that not a solitary word of this has been breathed by the Auditors in their annual reports to the Council?"

—The Columbia (Tenn.) *Herald* relates the following hard story: "Mr. G. D. Williamson, who lives near Culleoka, has a calf that Barnum ought to have. It is now about twelve months old, and its mother is dead. When calved it was a deep red color, and was so for four months after. The calf strayed off, got on the railroad, and had one of its legs broken. It was carried back home, and then commenced suckling a black cow, and the calf turned perfectly black."

—Four out of the seven principal hotels in Washington City have gone by the board. Willard's is closed apparently forever; the Metropolitan has changed hands, the former proprietor being swamped financially, and the furniture is to be sold; the Seaton House furniture has been sold, and the building is to be occupied hereafter as a branch of the Interior Department, and rumor says that yet another hotel is about to go under.

—A Louisville establishment is manufacturing cob pipes in large quantities, to supply the demand of the Northern market. The artists engaged in their manufacture talk learnedly of the nature of cobs, and are busy in devising some plan to make the stem of the cob continuous with the pipe. The cobs have been heretofore found too brittle, though scientific means have been used to make them pliable enough to bear the bending necessary.

—It is pointed out by the Italian journals that the great tunnel under Mont Cenis, which is to be opened on the 17th of this month, will then have been completed three months before the time stipulated in the contract, viz: December, 1871. The works were commenced in 1857, and have thus been fourteen years in hand. The rate of progress has been about three yards per day. On the French side there is still part of the connecting line—about six miles in length—incomplete. This will not be ready until a month after the opening of the tunnel.

—The valuation of Boston for the present year is $[illegible] against $[illegible] in 1870, a gain of $[illegible], or about 5 per cent in the year. The real estate is now $[illegible] against $[illegible], while the personal property, including the bank stock held by Boston residents, is $[illegible], against $[illegible]. The stock in the Boston banks owned by non-residents and corporations, is more than three times as much ($[illegible]) as that owned by Boston residents and taxed there ($[illegible]), the total bank stock being about $[illegible], or within three millions of the amount in the whole State in 1864. The valuation of Boston is more than that of the whole State was fifteen years ago, and more than a third part of the present State valuation. The rate of taxation in Boston, which was last year $15.30 on $1,000, is [illegible] 1 per cent.

—State quarries have been opened within a year at Monson, Maine, and their discovery was a peculiar one—at any rate worth relating. A Welshman named William T. Williams, accustomed to quarry work, while passing through Monson, observed some slate rock that had been thrown from a cellar. He recognized it as valuable, and, in company with another man named John Tripp, traced the vein along the surface, and finally purchased fourteen acres of the apparently worthless land for $75. They immediately commenced an excavation, and found, as they expected, good slate at the depth of a few feet. In a few weeks they sold the purchase to a New York company for $16,000. Four other quarries have since been opened by different parties.

—M. Felix Plateau, the well-known French chemist, has recently undertaken a number of experiments to determine the question whether the cause of the death of fresh-water animals when removed to sea-waters, and of marine animals when removed to fresh-water, is the difference in the density or in the chemical constitution of the water. His observations were made mostly on various species of articulata; he found that those fresh-water species which possess an aerial respiration can survive the change to salt water, while those who possess only a bronchial and cutaneous respiration die quickly. By experimenting on water made denser by the solution of sugar, M. Plateau came to the conclusion that the density of sea water is not the destructive agent, but a portion of the salts held in solution. The chlorides of sodium, potassium, and magnesium he found to be very quickly fatal to fresh-water species, while the sulphates of magnesium and calcium had no prejudicial effect. In the same manner M. Plateau's experiments showed that the death of marine animals in fresh water was occasioned by the giving off of sea salt from their bodies to the surrounding fluid.

—It is stated that there is a plant in New Granada, which, if our ink-makers could only grow in sufficient quantity in this country, would be a fortune to them. The plant in question (*Coriaria thymifolia*) is commonly known as the ink-plant, and it is simply the juice that is used, without any preparation. Its properties seem, according to a tradition in the country, to have been discovered during the Spanish administration. A number of written documents, destined for the mother country, were embarked in a vessel and transmitted around the Cape. The voyage was unusually tempestuous, and the documents got wet with salt water. Those written with common ink became nearly illegible, whereas those written with "chanchi" (the name of the juice) remained unaltered. A decree was, therefore, issued that all government communications should in future be written with the vegetable juice.

—A cotton show took place in King Williamstown, South Africa, on the 10th of August, for the purpose of illustrating the growth of the new industry. It is believed that the South African cotton field is better even than that which the Khedive is assiduously cultivating within his own dominions. The latest official accounts prove that there is some foundation for this belief; for favorable seasons are the rule on the coast lands, eight dry seasons out of ten being the average, and there are very few insects to injure the crop. Advices received by the Cotton Supply Association in Manchester report that the effects of this year's success in cotton culture at Cape Colony are becoming manifest in the increased value of coast lands, which are now eagerly inquired after, and must soon command still higher prices. Lands which have been allowed to lie waste from ignorance of their value, are undergoing the process of reclamation, and it is contended by experienced growers that African cotton will ultimately become as valuable as the American.

POLITICAL.

The son of ex-President Tyler, who edits the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail and Advertiser*, says that Alexander H. Stephens is quite "hallucinated."

—The name of Tammany is everywhere odious. In the proceedings of the recent Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, held at Utica, N. Y., a petition was read from Tammany Encampment, located at Sandy Hill, to change its name to Riverside Encampment. The prayer of the petitioners was granted without discussion.

—The Boston *Times* thinks that "it may be safely calculated upon that Judge Abbott will be the Democratic nominee, at the Springfield Convention, for Governor of this Commonwealth. The full-feathered and fledgling Democrats are equally well satisfied with his character and qualifications."

—During the delivery of General Butler's recent speech at Springfield, Mass., several spoons enclosed in an envelope were passed up to him. The General tore open the envelope, saw the corner of one of the spoons and the joke at the same time, and, hastily slipping the package into his pocket, proceeded with his address.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* shows at least a grain of good sense in the following paragraph: "Some folks down South have got to be extremely valorous of late, who, when the military reigned over them, were afraid to call their souls their own. They remind one of the old fisherman who was caught in his 'dug-out' on the broad Potomac by a furious gale. He paddled to shore as hard as he could, scared to death—paddled and prayed for mercy,—prayed for mercy and paddled, until his canoe struck the beach. Then he turned to the gale, shook his fist in its face, and cried: 'Blow and be d—d! who's afraid of you?'"

—Andrew Johnson has again been "interviewed." He was gratified at the result of the Kentucky election, and denounced the New Departure, saying "it would be infinitely better that Radicalism should still riot in plunder and power through another four years than that the Democratic party should triumph by base abandonment of honesty and principle." Notwithstanding Mr. Johnson's well-known theory of the nation's obligations to the capitalists who loaned her money to carry on the war, the currency [illegible]

M. AND R. H.

A Bombshell in the Camp of the Murderers, Robbers, and Thieves that Infest the City of Denver.

From the Denver News, Aug. 26.

The railways, in bringing us prosperity, increased life, bustle, and activity, have brought also a large representation of the lawless element that pervades most cities and large towns. For ten years Denver had been generally free from such taint. Once in a while a few would work their way in, operate cautiously, and keep shady, without attracting much attention. One by one their ranks would swell and their confidence increase accordingly, until, in venturing upon some more startling crime, they would arouse public indignation. Then the people would rise in the majesty of their might, string up a few of the most notorious, and give the balance a ticket of leave. They generally escaped without a second invitation. Such were the events that brought order out of lawlessness in 1861, 1866, and 1868. Another three years is drawing to a close, and it looks as though the old-time policy must once more come into vogue. Murders are fearfully frequent. Robberies are far too common. The theft of stock all about the country is of daily or nightly occurrence. Petty pilfering seems numerous [illegible].

For capital punishment in capital offences the law seems powerless. With a long list of murders—many of them the most wanton and cold-blooded—there have been only three executions in Colorado, and none for five or six years past. The law's delays and the ingenuity of attorneys always cheats justice. At least, so the people think, and they feel impelled to resort to more decisive means for the protection of themselves and property. Those who assume the grave responsibility of moving in this matter, doubtless feel that it is from necessity—not choice.

At daylight yesterday morning many portions of the town were plentifully strewn with the following handbill:

Murderers! Thieves!
[Five coffins.]
And Robbers!
Beware!

The first man that commits murder, robbery, or larceny to the amount of $50 is our meat. A word to the wise is sufficient. This is the first and last warning. Thieves notified to leave this place will do so at once, or stay at their peril.

The M. and R. H. will meet at 8 o'clock P. M., August 26, 1871, at the usual room of M. and R. H.

By order of
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Copies introduced at the jails produced marked, and, in some instances, ludicrous effects. A sleepy jailer, who was aroused at midnight to have one of the handbills thrust into his face, became suddenly wide awake and remained so during the remainder of the night, reinforcing his courage by a tight grasp on a loaded shot-gun. A knot of prisoners debating it yesterday morning, indulged in a lively discussion. One thought, "It's a d——d scare!" Another said, "See, there's just five coffins, and them's for the five murderers in here." Still another philosophically expressed the opinion that he was "one they're after, and it's all right; I can't help it!" During the day a good many scallawags that were outside prison bars took time by the forelock and left for other parts. Railway travel was good, and Foot & Walker's line was extensively patronized.

In the evening, prompt to the hour, the M. and R. H.'s assembled at their rendezvous, and, by some means, not necessary to explain, a *News* reporter was there also. The door being doubly guarded, the chief took the dais, the secretary opened his records, and the meeting proceeded to business. Several new members were proposed; a part of whom were elected, and action upon the other applications postponed. One member withdrew, giving as a reason for his wish to do so, that he was about to leave the Territory. He was first required to submit to a most fearful oath of secrecy, and then, by a unanimous vote, his name was erased from the roll.

Routine business being finished, more serious matters came up for discussion. Charges were preferred against one member who, it was alleged, had become indifferent, and it was feared that he was disposed to turn traitor. A committee was appointed to investigate his case secretly and report at a future meeting. The present alarming epidemic of crime was next taken up and discussed according to the opinions of the various speakers. All deplored the facts, and the inefficiency of the laws and courts in providing a cure for the evil. The Malcolm and Bonacius murders were especially considered, and their perpetrators declared dangerous to society, because they were committed without any provocation or excusable motive. The feelings of those present were very manifest and decided. Other cases also came in for a share in the discussion, and were, more or less, severely condemned, in proportion to the palliating circumstances known or probable. A series of resolutions were offered, discussed, amended, and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we respect the laws of the land, and will obey and maintain them in so far as they prove efficient for the protection of our lives and property.

Resolved, That there is too much laxity in their enforcement, and too much quibbling delay in punishment for murder, murderous assaults, rape, and other infamous crimes.

Resolved, That, in the present emergency, we believe it necessary to again resort to the rulings and practice of Judge Lynch, much as we deplore the fact.

Resolved, That the moral atmosphere must be cleansed, and to that end the villains that infest this portion of Colorado must be weeded out, giving those who wish to go of their own accord permission to do so, and warning others that they stay at their peril.

One or two more pointed resolutions were withdrawn upon an explanation being made that the consideration of their subject matter belonged properly to the Executive Committee. The meeting then adjourned subject to call of the chief. The Executive Committee was requested to remain for a secret session, but the balance dispersed at once.

The Mobile-Explosion Steamer.

From the Nautical Gazette.

The steamboat Ocean Wave was built at Hoboken, N. J., in 1854. Is a low-pressure steamer of 322 75-100 tons register, was employed as a freight boat in Mobile Bay, and was also frequently used as an excursion steamer. She was seventeen years old, and not in a very good condition. The United States Local Inspectors of the Tenth Supervising District have had occasion several times to compel her owners more fully to comply with the steamboat laws. The first complaint made against this boat last year was for not having on board the required number of life-preservers, and subsequently the local inspectors, John W. Youman, of hulls, and Edward P. Sprague, of boilers, ordered extensive repairs to both hull and boilers. These inspectors report that not a single explosion or loss of life by steam occurred in their district during last year. Considering the number of steamers in their district, the number of repairs ordered by them was very large. It is not known that the Ocean Wave's boiler has been changed since she was built in 1854.

PAYING THE DEBT IN GREENBACKS.

A Review of the Ohio Democratic Platform and General Ewing's Speech.

Speech of J. Medill Before the Young Men's Republican Club of Columbus, Ohio, Thursday Evening, Aug. 31.

The Democracy of Ohio have taken what they call a "Financial New Departure." It is set forth in the twelfth plank of their State platform, and has found an expounder and defender in General Thomas Ewing, the salt boiler's illustrious son, who stands so high in his party that in less than two years he was a candidate for District Attorney of Washington, Senator from Kansas, and Governor of Ohio. Of the other parts of his speech it may be said, that "the good things were not new, and the new things were not good." I will, therefore, proceed to examine this new financial departure and the argument adduced in its behalf.

With the political New Departure, I traveled at Dayton, and adopted at Columbus, the public is tolerably conversant. But I discover an astonishing difference in the fiscal plank proposed by Vallandigham and that incorporated into the Columbus platform. For easy comparison I place them in juxtaposition:

Vallandigham's plank.	Columbus plank.
That we are in favor of the payment of the public debt at the earliest practical moment consistent with moderate taxation, and, more effectually to secure and hasten its payment, we demand [illegible] and economy in every part of the administration of the government. That specie is the basis of all sound currency, and that the true policy requires as speedy a return to that basis as is practicable without distress to the debtor class of the people.	That the creditor is entitled to be paid in the same currency he loaned to the government; that when he loaned greenbacks he should be paid in greenbacks, unless the contract otherwise provides, and when he loaned gold he should be paid in gold. That to guard against the great [illegible] greenbacks should be made convertible into [illegible] per cent bonds at the option of the [illegible] said bonds to be redeemed in greenbacks on demand, [illegible] to be paid in greenbacks. This policy would secure a uniform currency, stop gambling in gold, and [illegible] elevate the credit of the government.

The one has the ring of the genuine metal; the other is not even pewter—it is putty. The first is a return to the ancient faith of the Democracy; the other is wildcat, of the vilest stamp. The former is in accordance with the principles of the constitution, and the sentiments of sensible and patriotic men; the latter is in flagrant violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, inasmuch as the intention and effect are to defraud the public creditors of their just claims. Vallandigham's plank means honest payment of the national debt; the Columbus plank means repudiation.

Not the least remarkable thing connected with the new financial departure is the fact that only the Ohio Democracy have taken it. The Democratic organization in no other State, West or East, South or North, are advocating in their platform the payment of the debt in irredeemable notes, or a material expansion of the existing currency. The Ohio Democracy must think they hold a "mighty good hand" to play this greenback game alone. At all events, the scheme, like the old wild-cat bank notes, has no credit, and does not pass in any State beyond the one in which it was started.

WHO INVENTED THE SCHEME.

This Columbus twelfth plank, which General Ewing calls the "Democratic Financial New Departure," has not even the merit of newness. The initiation part of it is copied from Pendleton's scheme, developed in 1868; and the device for converting greenbacks into [illegible] per cent currency bonds, and the bonds back into greenbacks, was invented by Ben. F. Butler in 1868, and since discarded by him as a humbug. He was sharp enough to perceive that an irredeemable promissory note, convertible into a non-payable bond, was a piece of financial machinery that, like all other perpetual motion contrivances, would not go. So he dropped it. But the Ohio Democracy have taken it up, and made it the chief plank in their platform. Take a serious look at this precious scheme for enriching everybody and paying off the debt, without giving a cent of actual value.

[illegible]

A SEASIDE ESCAPE.

A Struggle for Life on the Beach at Shark River—Sixteen Bathers Battling with Death—All Hands Saved.

From the New York Herald, Aug. 27.

Sixteen persons, guests of "Tucker's," at Shark River, had a very narrow escape from drowning on Saturday, while taking a surf bath. The beach is a very safe one, but it so happened that two or three of the bathers in question took it into their heads to make a test of an unexplored portion of it, where the breakers appeared to be the most inviting. The party consisted of Mr. Frank Hatfield and his sister Cecilia, Mr. Joe. Fox, Mr. Thomas Gilhooly, Miss Hattie Rutter, Miss Fannie Rutter, Mr. Robert Fox, Miss Katie O'Hara, Miss Beatty, Mr. John Brophy and his sister Katie, Miss Emily McCallum, Mrs. Rowley, Miss Emma Tucker, Miss Lizzie Garland, and Signor Hermanni, the well-known opera singer. The water was delightfully warm, and the bathers dipped into the waves, and they at once began to enjoy themselves to their hearts' content. Under the excitement of the moment they neglected to drag the rope provided for the safety of bathers after them, and to this neglect was partially due the terrible experience which followed. The party did not venture out very far, but they found the surf so "splendid" that they forgot all about their bearings, and so, when they finally made up their minds to go ashore, they discovered that they had been drifted a considerable distance north of the rope-stake where they had started into the water. This "trifle" gave no uneasiness to any of the party, and in twos and threes each made his or her way toward the shore as well as was possible. Under the circumstances, the sea at the time running very high and the presence of a strong undertow beginning to make itself felt. The foremost of the bathers had already reached within a distance of thirty feet from the shore when of a sudden the bottom of sand underneath their feet seemed to drop away, and in another second they were floundering in the surf with the water fully a fathom deep. The fact is, they had walked into one of the numerous holes which the sea, beating hard upon the soft sand during the gale like that of Friday, so often honeycombs a shallow beach. Miss Emma Tucker and Miss Fannie Rutter were the first to fall into the trap.

They sank for a moment out of sight, and on coming to the surface screamed for help. Their cries attracted the attention of Mr. Gilhooly, who was in shallow water a short distance from them, and he at once rushed to their assistance. The moment he reached her side Miss Tucker, in going down a second time, threw her arms about him, and clutched him so closely that he was unable to strike for the shore, and the three—Miss Rutter having hold of him also—sank beneath the waves.

Gilhooly managed on coming to the surface to get his arms free, and telling the two girls to cling to him, made a dash for the shore. It was a hard tug, but the tide fortunately was beginning to flood, and he finally succeeded in landing his charges on the dry beach safely, though more dead than alive. Almost at the same time that this struggle for life began, the other bathers were striking out right and left for the shore, they too having got into one of the storm traps. So intent was each two or three who happened to be together when they got beyond their depth that the cries of alarm of the others who were in twos and threes, and were in like danger, were unheeded by them. Mr. Brophy, like Mr. Gilhooly, had a terrible struggle of it, not only to save himself but the ladies who happened to be near him when they got into the holes in the sand. He seized his sister Katie with a firm grip with one hand, while Miss Hattie Rutter, Miss Beatty, Miss O'Hara and Miss Lizzie Garland hung to him—each clinging to whatever part of his bathing dress they could get hold of—with a grasp of death.

To swim, under the circumstances, was an impossibility, and the whole party were again and again carried down by the waves. By plunging forward the best way he could, and taking advantage of every shore-bound wave that came roaring along, throwing himself forward on its crest, Mr. Brophy, with his load, utterly exhausted, at last reached the shallow water.

Miss McCallum and Mrs. Rowley had a very narrow escape of it too. Utterly helpless, beyond their depth, and rolled down ward and farther away from the shallow water by every wave that receded from the beach after it had struck, they certainly would have been lost but that Mr. Joseph Fox, luckily an expert swimmer, discovered them in time. When he reached them they had already been carried away quite a distance from the line of the stake; but he battled his way through the breakers deterninedly, each of the ladies holding with one hand to his back, and was fortunate enough to get them ashore safely. Mr. Hatfield and his sister had a like experience to the others. Thanks to the efforts of the former, and the assistance the others gave him when the danger they were in was discovered, they both reached the shore in safety, but not until they had become almost helpless. Horace Rutter, a youngster about 9 years of age who was on shore at the time, had presence of mind enough, it should be mentioned, when he finally discovered the peril of the bathers, to throw the rope out so that those struggling in the water were able to reach it and pull themselves in out of the breakers once they had got out of the deep water.

The escape of the party was little less than miraculous. It seems quite impossible at first blush to conceive how out of sixteen persons struggling in twos, and even in fours and fives, in deep water, the females clinging to the men, regardless, in some instances, of all consequences of how they clung to them, there was not one lost. Had the three men of the party who saved the ladies from drowning not had their presence of mind about them and kept perfectly cool during the brief but terrible struggle for life that all experienced, the result might have been a very sad one for more than one family. The strangest thing about the affair is that as each little party of twos and threes got to the shore it for the first time learned that it was not the only one just "out of the jaws of death," showing how forgetful of aught else about them but their own danger each party was in its battling against destruction. The narrow escape of these bathers should teach a lesson to all seaside resorters, and that is never to bathe from any portion of a beach the "bottom" formation of which is not known to them, and always to have a rope handy whether they like it or not to bathe without one. It may be a little irksome at times to have to walk a short distance before reaching that portion of a beach which is known to be safe, rather than to take one's chance near by each dressing-house, where the beach is a mystery to everybody, though very attractive on the surface; but it will always be [illegible]

REPUDIATION IN TAMMANY.

Meeting of the German Democratic Union Committee—Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and Hall to be Thrown Overboard—An Exciting Discussion.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 28.

The German General Democratic Committee met last evening, at 8 o'clock, at Teutonia Hall, Third avenue, Alderman Edward Schlichting, President, in the chair. The Vice President, Coroner G. N. Herrman, the Secretary, Herman Schrorde, with a large and full delegation of over 200 members were present. Mr. Magnus Gross, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated the cause of calling the General Committee together was to take action upon the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee on the 17th inst. He then presented and read the resolutions:

The General Committee of the German Democratic Union party to the Democratic voters of the City of New York:

WHEREAS, We recognize and are sensible of the duties and responsibilities which we have assumed [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Merkle, one of Hall's signers, offered a motion that the foregoing resolutions from the Executive Committee be referred to a committee of three to report at the next meeting.

The motion being before the body, a number of the gentlemen spoke in bitter terms against Dr. Merkle's proposition, and against the thieves of Tammany Hall. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer's remarks in opposition to Dr. Merkle's motion were very severe.

Dr. Merkle's motion to refer the resolutions to a committee was lost. A motion was then made and carried to strike out in the next to the last paragraph to the resolutions the words "to exert their influence their," and would read:

Resolved, That we look to the Democratic State Convention, about to convene, to pledge the Democratic candidates for the Legislature to bring about the reform in the city government herein indicated.

After which the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

The Appointments Under the Treaty of Washington.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 28.

By the terms of the Treaty of Washington it was provided that five arbitrators should be appointed, to sit at Geneva, in Switzerland, and decide all claims generally known as the "Alabama claims," and, in case the arbitrators found that Great Britain had failed to fulfil any duty set forth in the three rules established by the treaty or recognized by the principles of international law, they might proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States. Under this provision of the treaty the Queen of Great Britain has appointed Lord Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn to be an arbitrator; President Grant has appointed Charles Francis Adams; the President of the Swiss Confederation has appointed Jacques Staempfli, ex-President of the Confederation.

The treaty also provides for the selection of an arbitrator by the Emperor of Brazil, and another by the King of Italy. Up to the present time no such choice has been made by the former, and the foregoing telegram corrects an error made in a report that King Victor Emanuel had named an arbitrator in the person of a former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Menabrea. Thus two arbitrators remain to be appointed. According to the terms of the treaty, in case one or more of the sovereigns already mentioned shall refuse or omit, for two months after receipt of the request from either of the contracting parties, to make such selection, the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to appoint one or more persons as the case may require, to act as such arbitrator or arbitrators.

In addition to these appointments the British Government has entrusted the drawing up of the case for themselves before the arbitrators to the Lord Chancellor, with Prof. Mountague Bernard, of Oxford University, one of the Commissioners who signed the treaty, and Lord Tenterden as assistants. Sir Roundell Palmer was made Counsel for Great Britain before the Board of Arbitration. That government has not yet appointed an Agent, but the American Government has named J. C. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, to be their own Agent, and Chas. C. Beaman, Jr., to assist him in preparing the case. No Counsel has been appointed by the American Government.

The twelfth article of the treaty provides for a commission to sit at Washington to investigate all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the British Government, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of citizens of the United States during the period between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865, inclusive, not being claims growing out of the acts of the vessels involving the Alabama claims. The commission is also to investigate similar claims of British subjects upon the Government of the United States, arising out of acts committed during the same period against the persons or property of British subjects. Under this provision of the treaty the Queen of Great Britain has appointed Mr. Russell Gurney, Recorder of the city of London, to be the British Commissioner, and President Grant has appointed Judge Frazer, of Indiana, as the United States Commissioner. It was provided by the treaty that a third Commissioner should be agreed upon by the President of the United States and the Queen of Great Britain, and such agreement is indicated in the announcement, yesterday, of the selection of the Italian Minister at Washington, Count Luigi Corti. The appointments under this section of the bill having all been made, the commission can commence its investigations as soon as Mr. Gurney, the British Commissioner, shall arrive in this country. His departure from England, as announced by a cable despatch, will take place on the 9th of September.

—Victor Hugo, having finished [illegible] [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

The Inventors' Exhibition

AND PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION, [illegible]

$28—Royal Havana Lottery, of Cuba.

[illegible]

THE EASTERN RAILROAD HORROR.

Statements of Passengers.

Boston (Aug. 26) Despatch to the New York Times.

The most wonderful escape was that of F. N. Carter, a resident of Somerville, who was in the rear car, into which the express engine ran. His statement made to me is as follows:

"I was standing in the front part of the rear car looking out of the door at the platform. Suddenly heard a rushing noise and great commotion in the car, and looking round saw the crowd of passengers rushing over the seats and into the aisles, and the locomotive coming down [illegible] after them. [illegible] I was knocked senseless [illegible]"

[illegible]

Another passenger, whose name I did not learn, also escaped most miraculously. He says he was sitting in the last seat in the rear car, and when the engine of the express came on, was looking out of the rear window. The cow-catcher cut into the car like a keen blade, and threw the seat which he occupied and himself with it some rods to the side of the track. He was thrown some distance in the air, and as he sped along he remembers catching a glimpse of the mass of the wrecking engine, illuminated by the horrid glare of its lights. Some of his bones were broken, but he managed to get away with but trifling assistance. Mr. J. A. [illegible], another passenger on the train, and in this car, makes the following statement:

[illegible]

The boy Hutchinson, whose name is given in the additional list of the wounded, makes a very important statement, as it tends to show what was done by the officials before the accident:

"He states that he was standing on the platform of the last car, and at Everett the Pullman train was seen approaching, and signalled to stop by waving a lantern from the station; when he [illegible]"

[illegible]

Mr. John J. Whitcomb, foreman of the *Evening Transcript*, who was on the Pullman train, writes the following exceedingly interesting statement of the shock there, and the scenes he saw on and off the cars:

"Our party consisted of four ladies, three gentlemen, and two children. [illegible]"

[illegible]

Some of the escapes from instant death in the disaster were almost miraculous. One man from Lynn, who had been on a vacation, was returning home, with a friend sitting on the same seat. His friend was instantly killed while he was thrown to the top of the engine, and held there, pressed against the ceiling of the car. He remained in that position, unable to move, until the sides of the car were torn off, when he rolled down, the only injuries he sustained being those occasioned by the fall. A young man named Coggswell, who works in the blacksmith shop of John Low, of Charlestown, was sitting in the car a few minutes before the collision took place, and got up to give his seat to a young lady who was standing in the aisle. He went forward, and escaped without injury. When the dead were taken out of the wreck he recognized one of the first bodies as that of the lady. Jed. Rowe, the baggage-master of the Pullman train, proved himself a perfect hero. When caught between the cars, one arm broken, and both legs badly jammed, and they came to release him, he told them to take care of the rest first, as some might be hurt worse than he was. He gave directions for them how to proceed to release him, and it was nearly an hour before he was taken out by the use of saws, jack-screws, &c. There are hopes of his recovery. At the Revere Station to-day, all day long people have hovered about the place where the disaster occurred, gazing at the charred planks of the station platform, the broken timbers and the piles of crumpled iron, poking about the debris for something suggestive of what has been and displaying that morbid curiosity which crowds invariably display at such a time as this. A few more relics were picked up and preserved. One which first appeared to be a dirty glove, was found on examination to be the skin of a man's hand torn from near the wrist on the palm, and from the middle of the fingers on the outside. The skin of the fingers was preserved intact; every nail was left on it, and the horrible object was terribly suggestive of exquisite suffering. There was also a lady's small boot badly burned, a braid of back hair, a blood-stained pocket-handkerchief, a half-melted breast-pin, a pair of delicate ear-drops, sleeve-buttons, gloves, and shreds of clothing.

Indignation Meeting in Swampscott.

Boston (Aug. 27) Despatch to the New York Times.

The citizens of Swampscott, suffering under melancholy excitement, immediately after the particulars of the calamity had been circulated among them, took measures toward holding a public meeting for the twofold purpose of expressing their sympathy with the relatives and friends of the victims and to manifest their indignation toward the railroad corporation and demand more facilities and better protection in the future. The meeting was arranged to take place in the Town Hall this evening, and it was largely attended by all the leading citizens in the vicinity. Probably not less than 600 were present, and among the number were many who annually select the charming Swampscott shore for recreation during the summer months, and who pass several times daily over the Eastern Road between this city and their temporary summer retreat. Prominent Boston business men, retired merchants, professional gentlemen, and not a few stockholders in the road, formed the solemn concourse assembled, and they all united, earnestly and emphatically, in pronouncing the sad event of Saturday eve as nothing more than a wilful murder.

E. W. Morton, one of the summer residents of Swampscott, was the first to break the silence after the citizens had assembled. He said that the Eastern Railroad corporation carried 3,000,000 of passengers a year, and made a million of dollars every year. Within a few hours there had occurred a terrible calamity, which had spread fear over the whole community, and they had met here to give expression to their feelings. He had been, he said, requested to call the body to order, and he hoped some gentleman would nominate a Chairman.

The name of E. B. Mudge was suggested, and he was unanimously chosen. Mr. Mudge, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting as follows:

CITIZENS: [illegible]

THE EASTERN RAILROAD HORROR.

Statement of Passengers.

The Superintendent of the New York Steamship Company says that Col. C. N. Carter, a resident of Cincinnati, who was on the ill-fated train which the express company had telegraphed to be in no fault, arrived in this city on the next train after the express, and has made the following statement:

"I was standing in the front part of the rear car, looking out of the window, and had a good opportunity of seeing everything that took place directly. I heard a rumbling sound like the rushing of a heavy train over the bridge, and then a crash, as if the bridge had given way. The car in front of me, which was filled with passengers, seemed to rise into the air, and then fell over on its side. The car in which I was, and which was the last on the train, was thrown from the track, but remained upright. The car in front of me was completely demolished, and the passengers in it were thrown in every direction. Those who were not killed outright by the fall were pinioned in the wreck, and could not move hand or foot. The car in which I was was filled with passengers, but I was the only one who escaped without injury. I was thrown violently on the seat in front of me, and was stunned by the fall, but soon recovered my senses sufficiently to enable me to get out of the car. The car-catcher cut into the car like a knife, and threw the roof off the seat, which he then broke in two with his axe. I then commenced to assist in getting the wounded out of the car, and continued at work for about two hours. The scene was one of the most horrible description. Many of the passengers were pinioned in the wreck, and could not move hand or foot. The cries of the wounded and dying were heart-rending. Some of the passengers were burned to death in the wreck, and their charred remains were taken out by the wreckers. Another passenger, whose name I did not learn, also escaped almost miraculously. He says he was sitting in the last seat in the car, and when the engine of the express car came on, was looking out of the rear window. The car-catcher cut into the car like a knife, and threw the seat, which he

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

The Olympics Defeat the White Stockings 16 to 15.

The Ætnas and the Atlantics—More Kekionga Troubles.

The Winship Crew the Winner of the Great Four-Oared Race.

Race To-Morrow at Dexter Park.

BASE BALL.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS AND OLYMPICS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—The base ball game this afternoon, on Madison Avenue Grounds, between the Olympics, of Washington, and the White Stockings, of Chicago, resulted in favor of the former by 16 to 15, as follows: [illegible]

Between two and three thousand persons were present. Mr. Brennan, of the Swain Club, of Baltimore, was umpire.

ÆTNAS VS. ATLANTICS.

A match game for the amateur championship of the Northwest was played yesterday afternoon, at Lake Shore Park, between the Ætnas and the Atlantics, both of Chicago. It proved to be an easy victory for the Ætnas, who played a loose fielding game throughout, and gave their opponents at least seven unearned runs. [illegible]

[illegible]

AQUATIC.

THE GREAT FOUR-OARED RACE AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 31.—The great four-oared race came off to-day. The water was rough, with a northeasterly breeze and considerable swell. [illegible]

THE TURF.

RACE AT DEXTER PARK.

The colt race for the Sherman Hotel stakes takes place to-morrow afternoon, at Dexter Park. [illegible]

CHRIST CHURCH.

Mr. Cheney on the Bishop's Last Letter.

[illegible]

CHAS. EDW'D. CHENEY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31, 1871.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Extremes" at McVicker's this evening; "Cast Upon the World" at the Museum; "The Hunchback" at Hooley's; and the regular week's bill at the Dearborn.

AMUSEMENTS ABROAD.

[illegible]

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

Brown's Attendance Not Yet Secured—More Testimony.

The term of the adjournment of the Hickey-Lonergan contempt matter came to an end yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at which time Judge Booth assumed his position on the bench. [illegible]

CHARLES KRAEMER.

[illegible]

CHARLES CORNELL.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property, within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record, on Thursday, August 31: [illegible]

THE MONUMENTAL CONCERT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

J. P. WYNE.

Credit Securities.

[illegible]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Late Dr. Macalister.

Qualifications of Janitors—The Coal Question—Heating Apparatus.

Election of Teachers.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, at the rooms of the Board, the President, Mr. Runyon, in the chair.

The following Inspectors were present: W. H. King, J. N. Barker, L. Stone, J. H. Stephens, J. D. Tully, D. Walsh, J. S. Reynolds, J. C. Richberg, J. R. Briggs, A. Moore, C. Wesuchs, T. Schintz, R. Clark, C. J. Hambleton.

DOCTOR MACALISTER.

[illegible]

COAL.

[illegible]

SALARY.

[illegible]

HEATING.

[illegible]

QUALIFICATIONS OF JANITORS.

[illegible]

ENGINEERS' SALARIES.

[illegible]

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

[illegible]

PARTIAL CERTIFICATES.

[illegible]

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.

[illegible]

The board adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Board of Police.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, President Brown in the chair. [illegible]

An Impostor.

[illegible]

Serious Stabbing Affray.

[illegible]

Arrest and Escape.

[illegible]

A Boy Shot.

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

[illegible]

The Jesuit Fair.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

TEMPERANCE.

A Stirring Meeting of the Prohibitory Club.

A meeting of the Prohibitory Club was held last evening in the Mariner's Bethel, on the corner of Michigan and Market streets. [illegible]

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

A Church in Trouble—Probate Matters—Police Courts.

THE SUPREME COURT.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

[illegible]

THE LAKE MYSTERY.

Arrest of the Man who was in the Boat Which was Upset and Caused the Death of His Companion.

[illegible]

Signs.

[illegible]

THE "OCEAN WAVE" EXPLOSION.

Fifty or Sixty Persons Killed and Wounded.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register, Aug. 29.

The community was shocked and startled Sunday night by the report in circulation that the steamer Ocean Wave, that left here in the morning with about 300 excursionists aboard, for Bon Secours and Fish River, had exploded her boiler at Point Clear.

It appears that the steamer exploded at half-past 5 o'clock, just as she was about starting from the wharf at Point Clear, leaving her a complete and sunken wreck. The whole forward part of the boat was badly shattered, and it is feared that in the chasm made quite a number of persons now lie dead, their bodies not yet being recovered.

The explosion was terrible, sending human beings and fragments of the wreck high into the air. Many who were uninjured jumped overboard in the excitement of the moment, and it is feared that some were drowned in this way, though quite a number were rescued from the water. [illegible]

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER.

[illegible]

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

[illegible]

Effects of the Cyclone Along the Southern Coast.

Washington (Aug. 30) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

Much interest was felt to-day on account of the rumors that the cyclone had been very destructive in the vicinity of Richmond. Nothing definite, however, had been received at the Signal Bureau at a late hour this evening. [illegible]

Nilsson's Lost Diamonds Found.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferrated Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark [illegible]

Cholera—You will not have it if you use the new disinfectant, "Bromo Chloralum." [illegible]

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.—This article is good for all diseases in the period of teething in children, and is sold for 25 cents a bottle.

Teeth in ruins are a sure drawback on personal appearance and personal comfort. [illegible]

Dr. Henry's Root and Plant Pills—Mild yet thorough—no nausea or griping—great liver remedy. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

Burnet's Kalliston is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATRE.

FIRST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

Every Evening this Week, and SATURDAY MATINEE, The pleasant Comedy of

EXTREMES!

Friday and Saturday Nights

[illegible]

Saturday Matinee an entire change of Cast.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

CAST UPON THE WORLD.

Grand Matinee Wednesday & Saturday.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

R. M. HOOLEY & F. E. AIKEN, Props. and Man'g'rs.

ONLY THREE MORE REPRESENTATIONS

Of Sheridan Knowles' 5-act Play,

THE HUNCHBACK.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY MATINEE [illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Crowded Houses! Crowded Houses! Great success of the Dearborn

MINSTRELS.

[illegible]

PICNIC.

[illegible]

SHERMAN HOUSE STAKE.

[illegible]

DEXTER PARK—Saturday, Sept. 2.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Sec'y.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

TO EXCHANGE FOR

Greenbacks

OR

NATIONAL CURRENCY,

AT CHICAGO

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

HANDSOME NEW FURNITURE,

Black Walnut and Oak Chamber Sets, Parlor Suites, Bed Comforters, Used Furniture, Two Billiard Tables, Sets Billiard Balls, Pool Balls, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, Sept. 2, at 9½ o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Elegant Furniture,

BRUSSELS CARPETS, Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, Sept. 2, at 9:30 O'clock,

[illegible]

SPECIAL SALES,

BY

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,

Sept. 5, 6 and 7, 1871,

[illegible]

600 Cases Boots, Shoes,

Balmorals, Slippers, Gaiters, and Rubbers.

[illegible]

Ready-Made Clothing,

[illegible]

Dry Goods, Dress Goods,

[illegible]

Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,

OIL CLOTHS, CARPETINGS, &c.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.

Two-Story Frame House,

No. 199 East Twelfth-st., with Five Years' Lease of Ground,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AT AUCTION,

A Large and Attractive Stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

[illegible]

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

OPENING FALL CAMPAIGN!

GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF

Boots, Shoes,

AND

RUBBERS,

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.

[illegible]

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

ELEGANT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

And 11 Crates of Crockery,

TO THE TRADE,

[illegible]

By FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

[illegible]

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Regular Friday Sale

OF

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

[illegible]

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Appointment of a Counsellor Under the Treaty.

Steady Increase in the Business of the Post Office.

Views of the President Relative to the Ku-Klux Act.

Statement of the Public Debt for September.

An Insult Ten Years Old Avenged by the State Department.

COUNSELLOR UNDER THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the counsellor under the Treaty of Washington was agreed upon. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE REVERE DISASTER.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

Losses by Fire—School Land Suits—Serious Accident.

[illegible]

Live Stock Markets.

[illegible]